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Thakur falls, Kumar survives

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - The Karpoori Thakur Ministry in Bihar fell. Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister, Shanta Kumar barely survived and four Jana Sangh ministers in Haryana were sacked Thursday in a renewed upsurge of strife in the Janata Party.

Party President Chandra Shekhar, however, maintained that the day's developments would neither split the party nor affect the Union Government, although he regarded them as "an unhappy situation."

Orissa's Nilamani Routray, the third Chief Minister directed by the Janata High Command to seek a confidence vote of the legislature party, will have his fate decided Friday at Bhubaneshwar.

The Bihar Legislature Party, meeting at Patna, expressed lack of confidence in Chief Minister Thakur by 135 votes to 105. Mr. Thakur resigned soon after the result was known. The Bihar JLP has been racked by resignations in the past three days and there was not much doubt about the outcome of today's voting.

The voting pattern showed that the entire 62-member Jana Sangh group voted against Mr. Thakur. Others including the 40-member Congress (O), 13-member Congress for Democracy and 40-odd member Socialist groups, were divided. A few Bharatiya Lok Dal members also voted against Mr. Thakur.

The Bihar JLP is due to meet Saturday to elect a new leader.

At Simla, Shanta Kumar scraped through with 29 members voting in his favour and 25 against. The closeness of the fight is evident from the fact that the Speaker of the State Assembly resigned to cast his vote.

In retaliation against the Jana Sangh action in Bihar, Haryana Chief Minister Devi Lal got all four Jana Sangh members of his ministry dismissed and affirmed that the party's Central leadership must decide whether members having links with the Rashtriya Swayamsevek Sangh (RSS) should be allowed to stay in Janata Legislature Parties.

The RSS is a social organisation allied with the Jana Sangh.

Mr. Devi Lal had announced that action would be taken against these ministers but announced the dismissal minutes before the result of the Bihar voting was made known.

U.S. comments asked

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - C.M. Stephen, leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Lower House of Indian Parliament, said the Government should ask the United States to clarify allegations that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had received American money in the past.

"If the United States Government does not disown the charges, the Embassy (in India) deserves to be closed", Mr. Stephen, who belongs to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, told a news conference.

He questioned the credibility of former American Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who had made the charges in his book "A Dangerous Place". Describing Mr. Moynihan as a "Zionist" and a "CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) agent" who had nothing but "contempt" for India, Mr. Stephen said the book showed he was "Venomous" towards Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Stephen demanded that the issue be debated in the Lok Sabha as, though Mr. Moynihan had only mentioned the Congress, "there are others in it."

"I can assure you that after the debate, quite a few respectables sitting on the Treasury (Government) benches will emerge sufficiently wounded."

Indian missions discourteous

New Delhi: The Estimates Committee has taken the External Affairs Ministry to task for the "very shabby discourteous and unhelpful" attitude of officials of Indian missions abroad towards Indians who visit them for assistance.

The committee, in its 29th report tabled in the Lok Sabha quotes a complaint from an association of Indians in Britain that when Indians "happen to visit India House, they find the whole atmosphere disregardful, unconcerned, repulsive and hierarchical."

The complaint adds that the behaviour of the mission officials is "good with those Indians who are rich, influential and literate and bad with those who are needy unresourceful and illiterate."

Workers' organisations, it is stated, are very often ignored by the mission.

Another complaint received has referred to the "most discourteous" behaviour of the reception staff (mostly local girls) towards Indian visitors who are not "so well-to-do looking." The requests for renewal of passports and other documents are "met with suspicion."

The committee is distressed at the "very shabby treatment" reportedly meted out to two of the leaders of a group of visiting Indian doctors to a country in Europe. It says it is "difficult to imagine" that an Indian ambassador could be so "arrogant" to the leaders as to pack them off "unceremoniously and peremptorily".

The behaviour of a senior official of the mission, it says, was even worse, he not only refused to call a taxi for them but also added insult to injury by asking them to go out in the street in pouring rain and hail a passing cab themselves. He, however, condescended to offer "a few newspaper sheets to the leaders to cover their heads in rain."

What has pained the committee very much is that the Ministry has neither expressed a word of regret over these incidents nor offered to investigate the matter.

[Nava-Yugl.

Two states not to ban cow slaughter

Trivandrum (IBS) - Kerala Chief Minister P.K. Vasudevan Nair said here that his Government would not agree to the demand for a total ban on cow slaughter. "To say that thousands of useless cattle should become an additional burden on the poverty-stricken peasant is nothing short of an anti-people approach", he told newsmen after a Cabinet meeting. Nair later left for Paunar Ashram near Wardha (Maharashtra) to meet Acharya Bhave and try to persuade him to give up his proposed fast against cow slaughter.

The Chief Minister deprecated propaganda in some areas that Kerala was exporting beef and hence its objection to cow slaughter. He reiterated that Kerala would not go beyond the existing rule which permitted slaughter of only useless cattle above ten years of age.

Meanwhile, reports from Calcutta said that the prospects of an agreed decision on cow slaughter between Bhave and West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu were dim. In Basu's view, a total ban was impractical. The State Government has banned the slaughter of cows below 14 years to preserve milch cows. The ban, confined to Calcutta for long, has now been extended to other areas.

A total ban, it is feared, may cause fodder famine, apart from injuring the sentiments of Muslims and other beef-eating minorities. It is also pointed out that no Government in West Bengal, whatever party it may belong to, could afford to put a blanket ban on cow slaughter. In the past Congress Governments had also taken a similar view.

Journalist elected

Trivandrum (IBS) - A working journalist K.C. Sebastian was among three declared elected to the Rajya Sabha in the biennial elections from the Kerala Assembly. Fifty-year old Sebastian, who has been a correspondent of "Deepika" for the past 30 years, belongs to Kerala Congress which will be represented in the Upper House of Parliament for the first time.

Elected along with him were Thalekkunnu Basheer of Congress-S and Chathunni Master of CPI-M. This will be Basheer's second term as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

According to political observers, the election marked the isolation of Congress-I in the State politics.

Higher growth rate

New Delhi (IBS) - The growth rate of the economy for 1978-79, now estimated by the Planning Commission at 4.7 per cent, is considerably higher than the 4 per cent visualised by the annual plan for the year. The plan had assumed that there would be just about 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent in agricultural production and about 7 per cent in the industrial sector.

In fact, while the agricultural production target has just about been achieved and may even be slightly less than projections because of the loss of three million tonnes of foodgrains in floods and other natural calamities, industrial production has been much better and is now estimated to be slightly over 8 per cent.

The plan for 1978-79, the first year of the Sixth Economic plan and considered by the Planning Commission to be "a transition from the Fifth Plan" which was terminated a year ahead of schedule, is therefore considered to have provided a firm basis of growth for the new planning quinquennium.

This is against the background of a 7.24 per cent increase in the gross national product in 1977-78 (compared to the increase of just 1.6 per cent in the previous year – the last year of the Congress Party rule) which was made possible by the impressive recovery in agriculture by 10.7 per cent in the first year of the Janata Party rule, compared to a fall of 5.5 per cent in the previous year.

Thus, the average growth rate in the past few years has risen from an average of 3.5 per cent to nearly 5 per cent.

MP dead

Madras (IBS) - A.V.P. Asai Thampi, the lone D.M.K. representative in the Lok Sabha, died of cerebral haemorrage at Port Blair Saturday, April 7. A journalist, trade unionist and orator, 58-year-old Thampi was returned to the Lok Sabha from the North Madras constituency defeating K. Manoharan, the present ADMK Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu. He was one of the founder-members of DMK.

Fruitful Indo-Bangla talks

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi-The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, who returned here after an official visit to Bangladesh said that the Janata government's policy to give special priority to building up better relations with India's neighbours has received encouraging response from that country.

Making a statement in the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister said: "Consistent with our policy of improving relations with our neighbours I am encouraged to think that in Bangladesh not only have we succeeded in extending the range and quality of cooperation but also in giving it more meaning and content."

"I am happy to say that the response to our efforts has been more encouraging than what we could have envisaged two years ago. My experience of the visit confirms it," he added.

Mr. Desai said that during the talks he had with the Bangladesh President Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman the need for building and preserving a mutually helpful relationship between the two countries in view of the damage caused by trade barriers, a sense of aloofness, economic disparities and illegal migrations across the frontiers was discussed.

On trade and economic relations an important gain was the agreement to promote joint ventures and consequently to negotiate expeditiously an agreement for avoidance of double taxation."

India would immediately supply 200,000 tons of food grain to Bangladesh. It is anticipated that a large part of it would be returned in kind.

Mr. Desai said that while the process of finding solutions to the problems of sharing river waters would be continued by the Joint River Commission, an attempt would be made to secure optimum utilisation of the waters not only of the Ganga but also of other waters available in common to both the countries.

Air fatality highest in India

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - The fatality rate of air accidents in India is two to three times higher than the world average, Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer, Director General of Civil Aviation said.

He told a seminar on air safety here facilities to ensure air safety were inadequate and urgent and speedy action should be taken to remedy this.

He said the country had the capability to acquire necessary techniques and "even the money is there" but the will to implement things speedily had been lacking.

Aviation Minister Purushottam Kanabik, who inaugurated the seminar, said it was time for the experts to look into the matter in detail. He was surprised that a seminar on aircraft airworthiness and air safety was being organised after 30 years.

Air Marshal Zaheer said though the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) was the prime aviation regulatory body and was responsible for ensuring the quality of aircraft operators, it lacked adequate facilities.

The DGCA did not have enough aeronautical inspectors who monitored the quality of maintenance of aircraft. "This is dangerously low." Besides, it needed more specialists, manpower and equipment for research and development.

HIMALAYAN RIVER FLOWED THROUGH RAJASTHAN

Jodhpur (IBS) - Saraswati, a mighty Himalayan river once flowed through what is now the Rajasthan desert, according to scientists of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZARI) here. The river changed its course five times from a southerly to a westerly direction, became dry and left the desert some 3,800 years ago, says Dr. Bimal Ghose, CAZARI's geomorphologist.

The entire course of the lost river has been reconstructed with the help of old maps and recent satellite data. According to Ghose, the Luni river now flowing through the desert was only a tributary of the Saraswati.

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Cost of red tape

New Delhi, Apr. 26 (UNI) - The Indian economy is beset with an excess of regulations, the implementation of which costs the taxpayer Rs. 1,575 crores annually, a study has revealed.

The administrative superstructure to implement the various regulations costs Rs. 412.5 crores. The regulations that control prices and distribution cost Rs. 1,162.6 crores annually by way of subsidy.

The figures do not include the expenditure incurred by the State Governments, local authorities and many public sector undertakings.

For instance, the private sector, which invested Rs 2,002 crores in industry in 1977-78, has to spend about two per cent of this for getting approvals and consents from the government, the study says.

New cement plant

New Delhi (IBS) - The industrial house of Chowgules of Goa has placed an order with a US firm for the supply of 14 million dollars worth of major process equipment for a new one-million tonne cement plant proposed to be set up at Jafarabad.

Under the contract, the US company will design and manufacture the equipment required for all phases of the operation from raw material preparation to the grinding of the finished product.

The proposed plant, a part of the Chowgula promoted Narmada Cement Company, is expected to be the country's first plant using the latest Airmerge blending system design, which reduces power consumption by 30 per cent.

Jullunder TV centre

Jullundur (IBS) - Minister for Information and Broadcasting Lal Advani inaugurated the Jullundur television centre here and announced that the television network would be extended to many other parts of the country when India got its own satellite.

Punjab Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal said there should be coordination between the television centre and the State where it was situated and should highlight the development programme of the State.

Narayan discharged

Bombay, (UNI) - Jayaprakash Narayan was discharged from the Jaslok Hospital.

Though looking frail and weak, Mr. Narayan appeared cheerful when he was taken to a penthouse in a south Bombay skyscraper, where he will stay for at least four weeks.

Doctors attendi him said though he still requires hospitalisation, he was being discharged due to his desire to leave hospital. He would still hav to visit the hospital thrice a wee for dialysis.

ITDC'S RECORD PROFIT

New Delhi (IBS) - Larger inflow of foreign tourists last year has not only enlarged India's foreign exchange reserves but substantially added to the revenue of the Government-owned Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) which earned a post-tax profit of Rs. 11.655 million in 1978-79 as against Rs. 9.953 million in the previous year.

The ITDC runs 19 public sector hotels, 16 travellers' lodges and 20 restaurants, besides providing several tourist facilities.

Tusker off the hook!

Salem (Tamil Nadu) - (UNI) - Raja Ganapathy was a "holy" elephant at the Sugavaneswarar temple here. His job was to carry the sacred water used during prayers (pooja).

Then, a circus troupe arrived in the city some months ago and Raja Ganapathy fell in love with a female elephant.

After the troupe left, the forlorn and heartbroken tusker turned unruly and the temple authorities decided to auction him off. That meant he would spend the rest of his life hauling logs in the jungles.

Temple devotees, the sentimental lot that they are, kicked up a ruckus and the authorities decided to halt the auction.

Apparently referring to the frequent complaints about landing and navigational aids maintained by DGCA at the country's airports, the Air Marshal said a lot had to be done for "improving their quality and reliability".

Desai "practising Christian"

Madras (IBS) - Prime Minister Morarji Desai claimed here that he was "a practising Christian" and would not do anything that would harm the interests of the Christian community. He gave this assurance to two delegations of Christians who met him to voice their concern over the freedom of religion bill introduced by O.P. Tyagi, a Janata member in Parliament. Desai is understood to have assured the delegations that their freedom would not be curtailed.

At the same time, Desai is reported to have said that while he had no objection to Christian missionaries doing propaganda, he was against attempts to convert infants and also the use of compulsion.

Live Japanese bombs found

Port Blair (IBS) - About 1,000 live Japanese bombs of the Second World War were discovered in a small tunnel close to the Port Blair airport a few months ago, according to the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands S.K. Krishnatry. Confirming the discovery, defence officials said that the bombs were first found by the local hutment dwellers soon after a torrential downpour. They immediately alerted the police who, in turn, alerted the Navy. A bomb disposal squad was rushed here from Calcutta and the bombs were detonated about 30 kilometres from here.

Exploitation of children

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - The law providing minimum wages and better service conditions for child labour in urban Delhi is violated in most cases, a survey has revealed.

The enactment provides for a monthly salary of about Rs. 88 for an unskilled child worker. However, a recent survey on the problem of working children, conducted by the Indian Council of Children Welfare, an autonomous body under the Government of India, says that full-time child workers in establishments engaged in manufacturing and service get only Rs. 60 a month.

Those employed as domestic workers draw a paltry sum between Rs. 26 and Rs. 50 in gross violation of the legislation.

The plight of workers in tea shops and dhab as (low-cost eating houses) is no better. Here too, they have to be content with just Rs. 26 and Rs. 50 without bord and lodging in most cases.

As for their working hours, the less said the better. The Delhi Shops and Establishments Act (DSEA), 1954 regulates the hours of work, rest intervals and other working conditions of child labourers in the capital.

UNESCO award for Chagla

Bombay (IBS) - The 1978 national UNESCO award was presented to former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and former Foreign Minister of India M.C. Chagla whom the citation described as "one of the great living Indians and an all-time inspiration of freedom-lovers everywhere."

The citation read out by External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and presented by Maharashtra Governor Sadiq Ali also described Chagla as "an unalloyed nationalist with an international outlook and a brilliant jurist of global repute."

Foreign exchange reserves rise

Bangalore (IBS) - There has been a record non-trade foreign exchange remittance of more than Rs. 22,000 million in 1978 as against Rs. 19,000 million in the previous year. Minister of State for Finance Satish Agarwal told newsmen here. He said that from the present trend, remittances in 1979 could well be more than Rs. 25,000 million.

Agarwal said that during the Janata Party's two-year rule the country's foreign exchange assets had gone up from Rs. 28,000 million in 1976 to Rs. 52,000 million in 1978. And this was despite a trade deficit of Rs. 10,000 million last year.

Prohibition compensation

New Delhi, (UNI) - Rs. 30 crores have been provided in the budget estimates for 1979-80 for compensating the states for loss in excise revenue due to the introduction of prohibition, according to the annual report of the Union Department of Social Welfare.

The amount is 100 per cent higher than that earmarked in the revised estimates for the previous year.

To ensure speedier implementation of the prohibition policy, which aims at the country going totally "dry" by 1981, the Central Government has launched a scheme of assistance entitling the State Governments to compensation to the extent of 50 per cent of the excise loss suffered by them.

Additionally, five voluntary bodies have been given Rs. 6.53 lakhs for educating the people on the harmful effects of drinking.

Astrological society formed

Jaipur (IBS) - An all-India Astrological Society has been set up to carry out research on scientific lines, according to Pandit Amritlal Bhatt, secretary of the Society.

Bhatt told a press conference here that the Society would make efforts to produce an Indian nautical almanac on the lines of the internationally famed one produced at Greenwich, near London. He said that the Society would also collect a number of valuable ancient manuscripts on the subject lying uncared for at various places in India and set up a library where such valuable documents and books could be preserved and properly utilised for research.

Religious kill many

New Delhi, (UNI) - Union Home Minister H.M. Patel told the Lok Sabha, Lower House of Indian Parliament, that 110 persons had been killed in the recent communal holocaust in Jamshedpur in Bihar.

The city was the scene of violence in the wake of a mob attack on a religious procession April 11.

Mr. Patel told the House the "situation is now fully under control". The number of injured was about 335. Over 1,200 persons had been arrested, he said.

No incidents had been reported since April 16 and "in retrospect, it would appear that a larger deployment (of law enforcement forces), right from the outset would have helped."

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Nagarwala e

New Delhi, Apr. 28 (UNI) - The Reddy Commission, which probed the Nagarwala episode in 1971 in which Rs. 60 lakhs were taken out from the vaults of the State Bank of India (SBI) and handed over to Nagarwala allegedly on the telephonic orders of then Prime Minister Indiara Gandhi, has held as "untrue" the statement of the late Rustom Sohrab Nagarwala, that he mimicked Mrs. Gandhi's voice on the phone.

Nagarwala was nabbed within days of the incident and told his interrogators that the whole thing was a lark. Ved Prakash Malhotra, Chief Cashier of the SBI told investigating officers he had received a phone call on May 24, 1971 from a person who identified himself as P N Haksar, then Principal Secretary to Mrs. Gandhi asking for the money to be handed over to a third party. After he had declined to do so, Malhotra said he received another call and recognised the voice as that of Mrs. Gandhi. He then took out the money in two steel trunks and handed it over to Nagarwala as "Mrs Gandhi" told him to do. Allegations at the time said the money had been stashed away by Mrs. Gandhi and was taken out for an as yet unknown purpose, Mrs. Gandhi had denied the charges.

In his findings tabled in the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of Indian Parliament Friday, Mr. Justice P Jaganmohan Reddy, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, said the only incontrovertible fact in the baffling case was that Nagarwala succeeded in making Mal-

U.S, urani

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The uranium has been sent to the Nuclear Fuel Complex a [illegible] fabrication [illegible] fuel rods.

Uranium supplies have been a sore point in Indo-U.S. relations with the Americans insisting that this country accept its newly-formulated full-scope safeguards. India, however, contends that it receives supplies under a 30-year agreement signed in 1963. Some months ago, President Jimmy Carter cleared one lot of uranium and last week, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission decided

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Mr. Patel told the House the "situation is now fully under control" The number of injured was about 235. Over 1,200 persons had been arrested, he said.

No incidents had been reported since April 16 and "in retrospect, it would appear that a larger deployment (of law enforcement forces) right from the outset would have helped."

A three-member tribunal, presided over by a High Court judge, would be set up to inquire into the disturbances.

Jamshedpur, (Bihar) Apr. 21 (UNI) - The army was called out to assist civil authorities as mob violence erupted in various parts of this steel city Wednesday.

At least six persons were killed and 80 injured in violence and police firing following an attack on a procession taken out on the religious occasion of Ramnavami.

Official sources said police fired several rounds to disperse a violent mob which set fire to a market. The market was completely destroyed. Some houses were also set on fire.

Official reports described the situation in the city as "very tense". Troops were patrolling the disturbed areas. More than 150 persons have been arrested.

Nagarwala episode again

New Delhi, Apr. 28 (UNI) - The Reddy Commission, which probed the Nagarwala episode in 1971 in which Rs. 60 lakhs were taken out from the vaults of the State Bank of India (SBI) and handed over to Nagarwala allegedly on the telephonic orders of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has held as "untrue" the statement of the late Rustom Sohrab Nagarwala, that he mimicked Mrs. Gandhi's voice on the phone.

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In his findings tabled in the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of Indian Parliament Friday, Mr. Justice P. Jagannohan Reddy, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, said the only incontrovertible fact in the baffling case was that Nagarwala succeeded in making Malhotra bring out the money from the bank strong room "contrary to all regulations, procedure and accepted norms."

He said it had been "demonstrated sufficiently that the theory of hoax set up by Nagarwala cannot be believed, and if believed, will itself be considered to be hoax" because of several unearthed details.

Justice Reddy noted that investigation of the case was incomplete not only on the question of Mrs. Gandhi, Malhotra's breach of trust in parting with the Bank's money was also not probed.

"An investigation, if undertaken, would also have thrown light on the question whether the money belonged to the bank or whether it was kept in the bank's custody by someone, the possibility of keeping such money not being ruled out.

"The failure to investigate this aspect has affected the chance of finding out the truth" Justice Reddy observed.

The trial magistrate had also not attempted to go behind Nagarwala's confession, the report said.

While accepting the Commission's findings, the Government announded in the House that it proposed to reopen the case registered with the Delhi Police on breach of trust. Administrative action would be taken against the officers responsible for shortcomings in the investigation of the case.

U.S. uranium arrives

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The consignment has been sent to the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad for fabrication into fuel rods.

The supplies have come after a gap of nearly three years in Indo-U.S. relations with the Americans insisting that the country accept its newly-formulated full-scope safeguards. India, however, contends that it receives supplies under a 30-year agreement signed in 1963. Some months ago, President Jimmy Carter cleared one lot of uranium and last week, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission decided to continue sales on a temporary basis till a final agreement is worked out.

Indians can tour China

New Delhi (UNI) - In the wake of China's "open door" to the first Indian tourists to visit the People's Republic this year commencing July 8, tourists will follow the same itinerary as that of External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee earlier this year.

Leaving in groups of 20, the tourists will leave on July 8, August 7 and October 21 for 15-day tours which would take them to Beijing (Peking), Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton. The round trip costs Rs. 13,867.

Goa ministry falls

Panaji (Goa) - (UNI) - Mrs. Shashikala Kakodkar's Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP) Ministry in this federally administered territory (Union Territory) was voted out of office today. Mrs. Kakodkar was the lone woman Chief Minister in India.

Amidst noisy scenes and the throwing of furniture and other brickbats, the Speaker adjourned the House sine die (for an indefinite period).

The 22-month old Ministry had been facing a crisis since early last week due to two ruling party members voting with the Opposition. The Speaker had twice saved the Government with his casting vote after voting in the house had tied the Government and Opposition 14-14 in the 30-member House. The crisis was precipitated April 20 with the resignation of the Law Minister and the two Rebel partymen from the MGP. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker had informed the Territory's Lieutenant Governor that they would side with the opposition in any future voting.

Palkhivala might quit

New Delhi, Apr. 21 (UNI) - The Indian Ambassador to the United States, N.A. Palkhivala, is likely to relinquish his job in the near future.

Mr. Palkhivala, who is currently in the capital is expected to hold consultations with Government leaders and senior External Affairs Ministry officials before returning to Washington to wind up his affairs.

At the time of his appointment, two years ago, Mr. Palkhivala had said he would serve only for a year. He told the Indian community at a republic day function in the Indian Embassy in Washington in January that he was attending the function in the U.S. capital for the last time.

It was not immediately known whether Mr. Palkhivala, a distinguished jurist, would return to the legal profession or take up another official assignment.

Jail overcrowding to be reduced

New Delhi, Apr. 29 (UNI) - A multi-pronged drive is to be launched by the State governments and Union Territories to reduce overcrowding in jails, especially of undertrials. The drive will include revision of Jail Manuals before the end of this year.

Chief Secretaries of States, who met in a conference here under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister H.M. Patel has agreed to implement a time-bound plan to tackle the problem.

The conference noted that overcrowding was principally due to undertrials, who, far outnumbered convicts as on December 31, 1978, it was found that out of 1.85 lakhs prisoners, only 65,000 were convicts and 1,19,000 were undertrials.

The deliberations mainly centred on the various ways in which the number of undertrials could be brought down by the administration in so far as it did not involve judicial processes.

Bhave firm on fast

Paunar (Maharashtra) - (UNI) - Acharya Vinoba Bhave said his decision to begin an indefinite fast on Sunday for a country-wide ban on cow slaughter stands due to the failure of the talks between him and the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Kerala, the only states where the ban has not been imposed.

During the one-hour parley, the Acharya insisted on an immediate ban while West Bengal's Jyoti Basu and Kerala's P.K. Vasudevan Nair wanted a year's time.

"We are sorry we could not persuade you," Mr. Basu said before departing.

"I also feel sorry I could not persuade you either," the Acharya responded.

The Chief Ministers told newsmen they had discussed with the Acharya the religious, social and economic aspects of the issue and explained to him the difficulties in meeting his demand.

Mr. Basu said the Acharya insisted on a ban on the slaughter of even old and decrepit cows and all bullocks below the age of 15. He was critical of the Acharya's "coercive" methods to fulfill his demand.

"Short of a total ban, we are prepared to do anything," Mr. Nair said.

The Acharya has also rejected the appeal of Janata Party General Secretaries Nanaji Deshmukh and Ramakrishna Hegde to postpone his fast. Both had conferred with him before he met the two chief ministers.

Shukla charges, Saklecha refutes

Bhopal, Apr. 20 (UNI) - V.C. Shukla, a former Union Minister and currently Vice President of the Madhya Pradesh unit of the Congress party owing allegiance to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has demanded a judicial inquiry into allegations of corruption and misuse of office by State Chief Minister V.K. Saklecha.

A 25-page memorandum to Governor C.M. Poonacha, Mr. Shukla has listed charges relating to a number of alleged shady business deals in league with two industrialists and acquisition of extensive land and property by the Chief Minister and his close associates.

The memorandum also refers to a controversial land auction in New Delhi at which Mr. Saklecha's son is alleged to have made an unsuccessful bid of Rs. 1.31 crores.

Mr. Saklecha denied all the charges as "baseless and frivolous". He described them as Mr. Shukla's reaction to certain actions initiated by the State Government against him.

Indians detained in Ladak

New Delhi, (UNI) - Some Indians are still detained in Tibet, said a Ladakh monk freed by the Chinese after 20 years in prison.

The disclosure made by Lobsang Thubten at a news conference contradicts the Chinese assertion that no Indians are in detention in Tibet.

Thubten, 61, who spoke to newsmen through a Tibetan interpreter, said he had been lodged in a prison at Drapchi near the Tibetian capital of Lhasa and was freed in February.

There were between 700 and 1,000 Indians in Tibet in 1959.

Some escaped during the uprising that followed the Chinese takeover of Tibet and several were released over the years but some are still under detention.

Indian officials, asked to comment, said: "we have been in touch with the Chinese Government on this matter but they have always maintained that no Indians are being held in Tibet against their will".

Chinese Embassy officials in New Delhi said they knew nothing about Indians detained in Tibet.

From Argentina to Alaska

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - J.S. Jaijee, a business executive, has been bitten by the travel bug. He will shortly embark on an ambitious expedition from Argentina in South America to Point Barrow in Alaska, the northernmost tip of North America, primarily to study the ethnic and cultural differences of mountain tribes.

Mr. Jaijee hopes to cover the 30,000 km distance in four months on a four-wheel drive and vehicle, traversing arduous hill tracks at heights ranging from 15,000 to 16,000 feet.

Mr Jaijee who is [illegible] this June, has trekked extensively in the Himalayas.

He told a news conference that he had been working out the modalities for two years. The journey will take him through mountain ranges in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, the Honduras and Guatamala.

Asked if he anticipated any trouble from insurgents in Latin America, Mr. Jaijee said people of that region were favourably disposed towards India. About the toughness of the terrain, he felt that swamps in Panama could be tricky.

POLICE DEMAND "HAFTA" FOR LIQUOR SALE

New Delhi (IBS) - Employees of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation and the Delhi Industrial Development Corporation, which were given placers of various retail outlets in the Indian Capital's April 1, 1978 quota, got a shock when they were approached by policemen of the locality demanding their free weekly quota of liquor.

The policemen explained that it has always been the custom in Delhi for local policemen to get their "hafta" in return for which the police ensure orderly sale of liquor.

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MINORITIES

The news that comes out of India these days, as far as minority religious groups are concerned, is not very encouraging. Hindu-Muslim riots are reported from North India. The small Christian minority is complaining of impending laws that will hurt their interests.

Hindu-Muslim riots in Northern India has been one of the worst curses of Indian society, especially in the days of partition. Since independence the Congress Government has done its very best to assure that such riots are effectively put down, taking special care to see that they do not spread.

We do hope the Janata Government will follow the good example of the Congress Government. It is not surprising that the minorities feel rather uneasy about the commitment of Janata Government taking into consideration the fact that the Hindu right wing party known as Jana Sangh is the core of the Janata Party.

Religious fanaticism is not something peculiar to any religion or to any country. A well informed Government should do its utmost to protect minorities and to ensure religious toleration. What religious fanaticism can do to a country is seen from recent events in Ireland, Lebanon, and some African and Middle Eastern countries.

We do hope that Indian political leaders will be wise enough to see the far reaching implications of disharmony that stems from religious background and work hard to eliminate trouble from these sources.

Liquor directive deplored

Bombay, April 25 (UNI) - M.C. Chagla, an eminent jurist, has deplored the recent government directive to judges asking them to give an undertaking they would not attend functions where liquor is served.

The directive is humiliating and lowers the status and dignity of the judges, he said at a meeting Sunday where he was presented the national UNESCO award for 1978.

"Our judiciary is one of the finest in the world," he said and warned that if morality was imposed "its standard was bound to go down."

Wheat research attracts attention

New Delhi (IBS) - India's wheat improvement programme has attracted global attention with several developed countries showing interest in collaborating with Indian wheat scientists. Recently a delegation of five Cambridge scientists had a joint discussion with a group of scientists from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) with a view to identifying the areas of mutual collaboration. The visiting scientists showed particular interest in what the Director of the Institute, H.K. Jain described as "distant hybridisation" programme developed by Indian scientists.

BBC competition won

New Delhi (IBS) - Mrs. Dina Keki Mehta, 49-year-old Bombay writer and journalist has won the top award in the BBC world Service's first ever worldwide playwriting competition.

A three-member panel of judges, including acclaimed playwright Tom Stoppard, announced the award after examining about 500 scripts from dozens of countries.

Mrs. Mehta is fiction editor of "Illustrated Weekly of India", Bombay.

Pak N-Bomb

New Delhi (IBS) Competent New Delhi observers now have little doubt that Pakistan is, in fact, setting up a uranium enrichment plant, which might produce material for nuclear weapons.

Unless the United States had definite information, it would not have cut off development aid to Islamabad in accordance with its law.

In protesting against the US decision, Pakistan has not denied the existence of the project, details of which have been gathered by Western intelligence agencies including the CIA.

Some information was earlier obtained by India also. External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee recently told Parliament that Pakistan appeared to have embarked upon a programme "which may not be entirely for peaceful purposes". It was also learnt that Morarji Desai had written to Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq. An Islamabad spokesman confirmed this, but denied that the Pakistani programme had any non-peaceful aim.

India's fears now seem confirmed by the US decision.

U.S. GAME?

That the United States has acted against the Pakistani move may be considered reassuring. But is it?

The amounts involved in the Pakistan aid cut-off are a mere $40 million approved for 1979 and $45 million proposed for 1980. Military grants worth $600,000 will also be cancelled. But the bulk of military supplies which are to be paid for, will not be affected; nor will food aid be affected. If Pakistan is bent upon producing an "Islamic bomb", it can count upon generous financial help from rich Islamic allies.

Some believe that there may be more to the American Stance than meets the eye. What seems to be punitive action against Pakistan may, in fact, be intended, at least in part, to exert indirect pressure on India to fall in line.

Immediately after the US decision was announced, it was learnt that in his reply to Desai, General Zia had proposed that India and Pakistan should sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, make a joint declaration renouncing nuclear weapons, and agree to "reciprocal inspection" of each other's nuclear facilities.

This proposal may have been fully endorsed, if not inspired, by the United States; Pakistan's right to inspect all nuclear facilities in India would be almost as good as the "fullscope safeguards" favoured by President Carter.

Observers feel that the United States would perhaps like to have with Pakistan some of the military arrangements it had with Iran.

Janata Government has been advised to ensure that its response is both firm and politically sophisticated. There can be no question of yielding to direct or indirect pressure for acceptance of the Pakistani proposal, let alone the more blatant American one for full-scope safeguards.

In saying this, it is felt, India cannot make too noisy an issue of Pakistani projects which might be used for bomb-making. A uranium enrichment plant could also be used for producing fuel for light water reactors, such as the one at Tarapur. Even a fuel reprocessing plant, which yields plutonium, and for which Pakistan is still negotiating with France, could be used in future breeder reactors.

But neither is needed for Pakistan's nuclear power programme at the moment, or is likely to be in the foreseeable future. India can point to other indications of Pakistani interest in the bomb. But a strident campaign against enrichment and reprocessing plants as such may weaken India's own case on independent development of nuclear technology.

The Pakistani plans should merely reinforce Indian resolve to retain its nuclear independence.

Indian reaction to Bhutto hanging

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had once said that Pakistan would engage in a 1,000-year war against India. He was a known India-hater.

Yet the emotional outburst of sympathy for him after his execution has surprised observers everywhere.

Political leaders and others expressed shock at the execution, and many called it murder.

Piloo Modi, MP, a childhood friend of Bhutto, reacted to the news of his execution with the comment: "It is too tragic for words and too stupid to describe."

Modi's book of reminiscences of his friend, "Zulfi, My friend" was a one-time best seller.

In a telegram to Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Industry Minister George Fernandez said: "I was deeply grieved to hear of the tragedy that has overcome you and your family. I had also appealed to President Zia for clemency for your husband. My wife joins me in prayer to give you fortitude and solace in this awful moment."

The Government of India as such did not react. But the Jammu and Kashmir legislature formally condemned the execution.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Pakistan President had acted in defiance of world opinion.

Seven Janata members of Parliament said that in hanging Bhutto on the "judgement of a controlled judiciary" without caring for world opinion, the military dictatorship of Pakistan had committed a heinous crime.

Seven Congress (I) members of Parliament termed the execution "an exercise in barbarism".

Even the Communist Party of India expressed shock and horror at the execution and described it as a "bloody act of political vendetta."

PRESS COMMENTS

Newspapers wrote strong editorials.

The **Times of India** said that General Zia, whom Bhutto had with tragic irony given accelerated promotions at one time, could have shown a sense of personal gratefulness. But the soldier-President was resolved to see the end of Pakistan's most colorful politician.

The blunt soldier shrewedly calculated that co-existence with Bhutto was no longer feasible.

General Zia may soon discover that Bhutto dead is even more powerful than Bhutto alive.

The **Statesman** described Bhutto as a "victim of military ambition in a country that had learnt to give short shrift to capable politicians ever since the time of General Iskander Mirza." As the system evolved and successive Chief Martial Law Administrators gathered increasing power in their hands, "it became clear that an outstanding civilian leader of Bhutto's undeniable talents could not be allowed to become a symbol and focal point of popular resistance to Army rule."

Despite his many faults, says the **Economic Times**, Bhutto was the country's most towering political figure after Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan. "By allowing itself to be used by the military junta, even the highest judiciary in the land has discredited itself and left the people in the luckless country little to look up to."

This is Pakistan's darkest hour since the establishment in 1947, the newspaper added. Only the short-sighted men in Islamabad can be so blind as to fail to see that by killing Bhutto they have sown the seeds of the disintegration of their country.

Power crisis in Bengal

Calcutta, Apr. 21 (UNI) - The Indian economy is losing more than Rs. 105 crores daily due to a six day "industrial holiday" enforced in West Bengal in the wake of an unprecedented power crisis.

The crisis has been caused by the shutdown of several generating units and mechanical defects in others. The installed capacity of power plants in the state is 1,225 mw but generation has always been below 30 per cent of capacity. At present it has dropped to 25 per cent.

The State Government has ordered all major industries around Calcutta to close till next week due to a power shortage of 300 mw against the regions requirement of 570 mw. Smaller units have been receiving restricted supplies.

Tarapur nuclear waste

New Delhi (IBS) - Prime Minister Morarji Desai confirmed in the Lok Sabha that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was operating at less than 80 per cent capacity, but this, he said, was not likely to have any significant impact on power supply in the western region.

Desai also said that the accumulating spent fuel rods were creating a storage problem at Tarapur. The storage capacity had been augmented somewhat and would be further increased. But he assured the House: "All due safety precautions are taken to avoid hazards like leakage or radiation."

MAHARASHTRA'S NEW DEPUTY SPEAKER

Bombay (IBS) - Suryakant Dongre, belonging to the Republican Party of India (Khobragade faction) has been unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Maharashtra State Assembly, succeeding G.R. Garud against whom the house passed a vote of non-confidence on April 5.

Sexi

This article is based research reported in Dr book, LIES WE TE CHILDREN: SEXISM IN EDUCATION soon to Raked by Vikas Pub House, New Delhi.

DO WOMEN HAVE TWICE AS GOOD AS GO HALF AS FAR?

SEX ROLE IMAGER INDIAN SCHOOL TEXT

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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Sexism found in textbooks

This article is based on the research reported in Dr. Kalia's book, LIES WE TELL OUR CHILDREN: SEXISM IN INDIAN EDUCATION soon to be published by Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

DO WOMEN HAVE TO BE TWICE AS GOOD AS MEN TO GO HALF AS FAR?

SEX ROLE IMAGERY IN INDIAN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

(Dr. Narendra Nath Kalia (b. 1942) teaches sociology at the State University College, Buffalo, New York, 14222. His most recent publication, **Nan Baisa**, was a psychosexual memoir. Currently, he is preparing a handbook on how to eliminate sexism from Indian education.

This article is based on his forthcoming book, **Lies We Tell Our Children: Sexism in Indian Education**, soon to be published by Vikas Publishing House.)

WHY STUDY SEXISM IN INDIAN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS?

The Indian government claims to be committed to a policy of promoting sex role equality through school curricula.

As far back as 1965, our official educators proposed to create a curriculum conducive to sex role equality. Recognizing the fundamental equality between men and women, they envisaged an educational system that would pave the way for a new society where individuals would not be forced to follow sex-based patterns of behavior. "The fact that the so-called psychological differences between the two sexes arise, not out of sex but out of social conditioning, will have to be widely publicized," exhorted a 1965 Education Commission report, and people will have to be made to realize that stereo-types such of 'masculine and 'feminine' personalities do more harm than good."

Since the production of textbooks in India is state-controlled and centralized, India's educational policy makers also enjoy sufficient powers to ensure that the textbooks comply with their declared goals of sex role equality.

Given the above, one would suppose that school textbooks in independent India do not typecast male and female characters in traditionally sexist modes.

However, (here has been no comprehensive analysis of sex role models in Indian textbooks to determine whether the declared policy has been effected. As one step towards filling this gap, I did a content-analysis of sex role imagery in the Indian high school textbooks.

I chose to analyze sex role imagery for two reasons:
1. Though seldom accurate, the lore of beliefs and epigrams about the stereotypes of men and women continues to influence actual social behavior.
2. The qualities assigned to the male and female characters in the school textbooks mold and shape the reader's aspirations as adults.

HOW DID I INVESTIGATE?

My sample included 20 Hindi and 21 English language textbooks used for classroom instruction for more than one million students every year in high school/higher secondary/and pre-university curricula (classes nine to eleven) in five areas of India: Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (all states) and Delhi (a union territory). Also included were the textbooks prepared by NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training). The NCERT texts are used by the Central Board of Secondary Education and some states other than those included in my sample.

To determine the degree to which personality traits assigned to human characters in the Indian textbooks (IT) differ from stereotypes of the traditional sex role model, I hypothesized:

The sex role imagery in the IT will not present the males and females in terms of their traditional, stereotypic masculine-feminine attributes.

To test this hypothesis, I and six other readers read the lessons twice. During our readings, we counted all favorable images that were explicitly assigned and/or could be categorically inferred, about the male or female characters, in the content of a lesson. The frequency of an image indicates the number of lessons where this image appeared as an attribute of one or more characters. The numerals preceding a specific image in Tables 1 and 2 represent its frequency.

TABLE 1

LIST OF TOP TEN FAVORABLE IMAGES ASSIGNED TO THE MALE

Descending order of Frequency

FREQUENCY	IMAGES
82	Brave
75	Popular
54	Strong
51	Kind
50	Achiever
49	Innovative
48	Adventurous
44	Hard-working
40	Generous
39	Educated

TABLE 2

LIST OF TOP TEN FAVORABLE IMAGES ASSIGNED TO THE FEMALE

Descending Order of Frequency

FREQUENCY	IMAGES
42	Beautiful
23	Brave
23	Kind
20	Loving
19	Faithful
19	Hard-working
18	Compassionate
17	Generous
17	Loyal
16	Educated

WHAT DID I FIND?

We counted a total of 2,074 favorable images in the texts. Of these, three-fourths (N = 1547) were assigned to the male characters, and one-fourth (N = 427) to the female characters.

As reported above, the female characters were found to have embodied one-fourth of the total favorable images. Not bad, I said, since female characters account for less than one-fifth of all actors in the lessons.

IS THIS FOR REAL?

But once I began to compare the evidence and contexts in which these images appear, it became clear how our school textbooks for the seventies still continue to follow an archaic, inequalitarian and sexist pattern in ascribing characteristics to males and females.

Take for example, the ten images with the highest frequency scores in Tables 1 and 2. The tables show only five images common to both sexes: **brave, kind, hard-working, generous, and educated.** The five common images in the two tables would normally be considered assets whether in the street or on the sofa.

However, the bias toward characterizing the male for marketplace success is clearly pronounced in the images not found among the top ten for females. The male is described as **popular, strong, achiever, innovative and adventurous,** all images comparatively more conducive to marketplace success. Further, in the two lists, the female list is topped by **beautiful.** Images assigned exclusively to the female at the top-ten level include **beautiful, loving, faithful, compassionate and loyal,** all of which are more suited to success in non-marketplace situations.

The only exception to this sexist distribution occurs with the appearance of "independent" in the top ten images for the female. But this image is mostly applied to women who are important political figures and appear as the subject of biographies. The average Indian female is rarely described as "independent."

Similar differences of characterization occur for most other images. For example, though some females appear "commanding," the texts present no administrative hierarchy in which even a respectable number of staff members are female. A queen's administrative staff is generally composed of men. Her authority is dependent on male cooperation. She usually occupies the throne only in the absence of her husband. Vainly, I searched for women rulers secure enough in their power to grant freedom to an enemy or a servant, an act casually performed by many men in the IT.

Women rarely exert real power. Kasturba is politically active largely because of her husband's influence. As she is presented to the young readers, her strength of character is measured by the degree to which she fulfills her role as the "Ideal Hindu Wife," serving the men, cleaning chamber pots and meekly obeying her husband's orders. In deference to male authorities, Florence Nightingale's work, however Herculean in time and effort spent, is depicted as no more than a glorified version of the woman's duty to nurse the sick. While men stamp out injustice by relieving suffering, heroines in the IT are considered successful if they can maintain the status quo.

Perhaps the best indicator of this sex discrimination is the reward system in the IT lessons. While hard-working males can almost always expect their industry to be rewarded with all the trappings of success, most females work diligently with little or no hope of advancement in their financial status or prestige. Truly depressing is the plight of housewives who slave to maintain their often slothful spouses, even though their toil is hardly considered worthwhile labor.

What's more, female characters cannot expect to enjoy success in their work as well as comfort at home. Because they are forced to choose between career and family, women (other than biography subjects) do not explore new frontiers of knowledge. In fact, family aspirations that the children be well-educated rarely apply to daughters.

Men in the IT are always depicted as more farsighted, self-assured and public-spirited. While they challenge the awesome might of nature, few episodes involve women struggling with primordial forces. Male resilience glows in the classroom, in the marketplace, on the battlefield and in countless other situations. Meanwhile, women are taught to restrict themselves to domestic problems and keep their bodies primed for masculine pleasure.

In our textbooks, a woman's beauty is indeed only skin deep, but not so a man's. His physical beauty is often linked to an active nobleness and spiritual grace. A beautiful woman's power to inspire, is, at best, a passive attribute. The only moral value even vaguely related to feminine beauty is faithfulness.

But while women are usually faithful to their husbands, very few male characters are portrayed as devoted to their wives except in romantic melodrama. At times the degree of a woman's reverence for her husband's wisdom reaches ludicrous levels. When Nala loses his kingdom by gambling, Damayanti follows him to the forest, insisting that a faithful wife could not leave her husband. Nala deserts her in the forest, proving that Damayanti's loyalty is no match for his power to decide what is best for both of them. It is interesting to note that such discretionary power, at the cost of a woman's happiness, is assigned to a male who has just gambled his kingdom away. If the lessons are to be believed, every woman must place her total allegiance in a male, regardless of his merits.

In most social situations presented in the plots of IT, women are seldom equal to men. They can encourage male achievement, but they do not participate as equal partners. At best, they act as helpers.

In various lessons, both males and females appear as self-sacrificing characters. However, once the supporting evidence for the different images is closely examined, it appears that women suffer only for men. Most often, their sacrifices are dictated not by chosen convictions, but by traditional duties assigned to wives and mothers. Most instances of women losing their lives for others occurs when wives fling themselves on the burning pyres of their husbands. Those are dramatic but futile gestures of loyalty. Male characters sacrifice their lives so that others may live.

CONCLUSION

In view of the evidence, my hypothesis stands rejected. As for the "so-called psychological differences" between the sexes which the Education Commission so smugly deplored back in 1965, the above analysis clearly shows that our textbooks reinforce images of chesty men and fluffy women. Presumably as males guide the march of civilization, their loving and always beautiful wives are expected only to cook meals, sweep floors and self-actualize themselves as faithful puppets.

Thus do our official educators promote sexism, an ideology that refuses females equal access to opportunities and rewards, even in areas where the sex of an actor is totally irrelevant.

The blame for the promotion of these archaic stereotypes rests with the Indian government. As controller of textbook production, it is in a prime position to implement its declared goal of equality between the sexes.

Could it be that the authors and editors of Indian textbooks are the victims of a patriarchal monomania which, even after more than two decades of textbook writing, has prevented them from writing non-sexist textbooks?

[To be continued.....

By rail to land's end

New Delhi (IBS) - The dream of linking Kashmir in the Himalayas with Kanyakumari (8,600 km away) by train became a reality with the opening of the 86.56 Km Trivandrum-Kanyakumari section by Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Completed at a cost of Rs. 153 million (US $20 million), the new track passes through the highlands of the extreme south famous for its rubber estates, rich agricultural midlands and the narrow coastal strip with its fishing, coir and cashew industries.

The line passes through Trivandrum district of Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu.

The line will be a boon to the thousands of visitors and tourists who flock to Kanyakumari at India's southernmost tip to see the famous temple, the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, and the gorgeous sunset and sunrise from land's end.

Soon there will be yet another "attraction", a lifesize bronze statue of the Tamil saint-poet, Tiruvalluvar, on the Minor Rock, 180 km west of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

The proposal to have a railway line connecting Trivandrum and Tirunelveli via Kanyakumari was first mooted nearly 100 years ago.

New passenger car soon

New Delhi, Apr. 21 (UNI) - A new passenger car with an on-the-road price tag of Rs. 30,000-35,000 might soon be manufactured by the public sector if current plans of the Union Ministry of Industry bear fruit. An Indian car now costs around Rs. 40,000.

The proposals are said to be in an advanced stage of consideration and manufacture might begin within the next two years. Also being considered is whether the car should run on petrol or diesel.

Collaboration with foreign manufacturers is being thought of and discussions are on with one or two firms.

The proposal for a new car has come about as the ministry is not too happy with the quality of the three cars - Ambassador, Fiat and Herald-currently being manufactured by the private sector. Left to itself, the ministry would have taken over the automobile industry to reorganize and modernise it but shelved the idea in view of objections raised by some sections of the Janata Party and the Government.

GUPTA RE-ELECTED DELHI MAYOR

New Delhi (IBS) - Rajindra Kumar Gupta and Maulana Imdad Sabri were re-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Delhi respectively for the third year in succession. Both belong to the ruling Janata party.

Understanding Indians III

By Hari N. Srivastava
and
Raghavaiah L. Kapila

CONTINUED....

Race

India is a multi-racial country. The inhabitants being Dravidians, Caucasians and Mongoloids. The complexion of the people varies from fair in Kashmir and northern mountains to dark in the south, and shades of brown in the rest of the country. These differences do not indicate inferiority or superiority of one over the others. This is the reason that in India the inhabitants were receptive to foreign settlers.

CASTE SYSTEM

The Hindu caste system is generally condemned as villainous and sinister. It is also erroneously believed that Hinduism explicitly concerns itself with the maintenance and regulation of a stratification hierarchy. Accordingly, it will be interesting to examine the original concept and evaluate its merit.

The scriptures mention only of Varnas -- grades of being. The system of social classification was systematically conceived, with reference to broad and distinct categories of dominating propensities, noticeable as characteristics of every human being, such as:

1. Those capable of offering services to the society only through bodily labour (Sudra).
2. Those that serve through special skills for agriculture, trade, commerce, business etc (Vaisha).
3. Those whose talents are administrative, executive and protective -- rulers and warriors (Kshatriya).
4. And lastly those contemplative in nature and spiritually inspired intellectuals (Brahmins).

Although heredity plays an important part in a child's development, birth and ancestry did not automatically bestow the classification as Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisha and Sudra. This was decided at the time of graduation by the teachers on the basis of their observation of the student's performance, character, conduct and dominant thinking during the study period.

Significantly this classification corresponds to the functional division of a human body viz.:

1. legs and feet, excretory and reproductive;
2. lungs, heart abdominal cavity;
3. arms and hands;
4. head, face, eyes, ears, nose, tongue.

There is a remarkable similarity between the two. First, performing only physical labour (Cf. Sudra); second, concerned with manufacture, supply and distribution (Cf. Vaisha); third with defence and management (Cf. Kshatriya); and fourth with impression, thinking, research and expression (Cf. Brahmin).

The ingenuity of the Varna system is supported by such examples as: Rishis (sages) like Vasistha and Satyakamajabali were born of prostitutes, Vyasa of a fisherman, Parasara of a Chandala girl.

The system worked well for centuries and has been extremely useful in the choice of partners for marriage. Because the identification of interests and ambitions between boy and the girl are undoubtedly the best guarantee for a successful and a happy married life.

However, in the later phase of the history, various professional groups, carpenters, weavers, cultivators etc. started living together in different parts of the village or town and developed into a distinct community or caste. These groups became mostly endo-gamous and craft-exclusive. But, at the same time the group affiliations provided a sense of unity, security and status to its members. Each caste developed its own code of conduct, legislation for its members. Individual members were equally answerable to the heirarchy of the caste as well as to the local government. This gave a definite order and stability to the groups and in turn to the society as a whole. It would be wrong to think that progress and culture were the monopoly of any particular group or intellectuals. Each group has produced at some period of the history, saints, poets, artists, eminent thinkers and social workers. In times of crisis either individual, family or national, it is the group organizations that have given security and protection to its members. Sydney Low summarizes his impression of the caste system as follows:

"there is no doubt that its caste-system is the main cause of the fundamental stability and contentment by which Indian society has been braced up for centuries against the shocks of politics and the cataclysms of nature. It provides every man with his place, his career, his occupation, his circle of friends. It makes him at the outset a member of a corporate body. It protects him through life from the canker of social jealousy and unfulfilled aspirations. It ensures his companionship and a sense of community with others in like cases with himself. The caste organization is to the Hindu, his club, his trade-union, his benefit society, his philanthropic society."

These castes eventually developed into rigid groups and the idea of superiority and inferiority developed. The system was badly abused by the zealots for personal gain, and this resulted in considerable harmful consequences. But thanks to the massive movement of Guru Govind Singh, Maharishi Dayanand, Mahatma Gandhi and currently by the Government of India; the harmony and the dignity of the caste groups is largely restored. The obscurity of the original Varna system and the formation of more or less rigid groups, has caused inflexibility in the system with apparent symptoms of degeneration. In any event there is little doubt that the stability of the Indian society is closely related to the Varna system.

FAMILY AND THE MARRIAGE SYSTEM

A family is a unit of a nation. A disrupted and dissatisfied family is like a weak link in the chain. The rising rate of divorce in modern society is the cause of major concern and bodes ill for the future.

In India, marriage is aimed to be among individuals of approximately the same level of cultural and social development. It is also considered a union with a commitment of responsibility, and not a contract or a matter of convenience. Thus the choice of partner is generally helped by the mature advice of parents, who, take into account several factors relevant and conducive to a successful union. As a result the majority of marriages are successful. The relationship based on mere physical attraction between the couple may not be a lasting one. The low rate of divorce among the Indians is not a coincidence, but is the result of social planning of ages. The roots of marriage stability can easily be traced to the Varna system. Furthermore, with the prevalence of the joint family system, problems like neglected senior citizens or half orphaned children are minimal in Indian society.

Thus a family unit in India is an institution, which provides a congenial environment for the growth of a child; where a sense of moral duty, obligation, ethics and of course rights and privileges are imprinted on his/her mind.

[To be continued.....]

Members of a global village...I

Following is the revised text of a paper read during the plenary session on Multiculturalism at the National Conference of the National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI); Toronto, Ontario, September 30, 1978.

Mathew Zachariah, Professor, Department of Educational Foundations, The University of Calgary

My academic and professional work sometimes places me in an acute dilema. When working with certain groups in this country, it becomes essential for me to remind them that the "typical" South Asian immigrant to Canada usually comes from a middle or upper middle class family, that he or she has good educational qualifications and occupational skills. If given jobs and reasonable opportunities for advancement, the South Asian immigrant does work hard to make a significant contribution to Canada's economy, culture and politics. Many persons of Canadian and South Asian origins have raised their voices to get this message across the length and breadth of this land.

But when I teach about education and the search for modernization in Third World countries like India, I am compelled to look at another aspect of their life. Over seventy percent of India's population live below the officially defined poverty line which itself is pegged quite low when compared to more affluent countries. The overwhelming majority of Indians live in conditions of utter deprivation and oppression. Although I am sure that none of the persons of Indian origin in this audience came from a desperately poor family, it is necessary to understand that there is some basis for the mistaken view of many people that all Indians came from an economically deprived background. Most Indians do live in desperate poverty even if the children of you or my parents did not.

Some of us react with dismay and anger when we are faced with this sad aspect of Indian life. Rightly, we accuse the native Canadians of not making careful judgements. Some Indians in Canada even deny the existence of widespread poverty in India and squarely place the blame for poverty on the poor. Poor people, they say, are lazy or stupid which is why they are poor. For reasons of time, I cannot explore in detail here this mistaken view about the extent and causes of poverty in India.

Some Canadians of South Asian origins, however, are willing to work for the improvement of immigrant peoples in Canada and also work on the implications of honestly acknowledging the conditions of poverty and oppression in India and other Third World countries. Such Canadians are, no doubt, a minority but they do represent the beginnings of a movement which we must take into serious account. It is their case that I would like to interpret and present here although I am not doing it as the official representative of any organization.

But is this a legitimate topic for consideration here? The published objectives of this conference make it abundantly clear that our focus should be on the problems of Canadians of Origins in India and on the activities we must promote in Canada to become a constructive integral part of this society. May I seek your indulgence to show that there should be a link between our concern for justice in Canada and the promotion of justice in India and the other countries from which we came. If we are persuaded that there is such a connection, we must act to end the relative isolation in which organizations based on ethnic affiliation on the one hand and organizations promoting awareness of the Third World on the other hand work in Canada. These two types of organizations have much to contribute to each other.

Let us begin with what may be called a "vested interest" perspective. Several terms used in the literature of the social sciences and in international discourse clearly show that there exists a superiority-inferiority scale on which the nations of the world are placed. Some nations are known as "advanced" "industrialized" "rich" and "modern." Others are known as "backward" or "underdeveloped" and in off-the-record conversations as "bum and beggar nations" or "basket cases." We know that in our time, the interdependence of nations is such that national statuses affect international events and international events affect national statuses. The degree to which emigrants from a country, (say like India) have prestige in a host country (like Canada) is significantly affected by the prestige of the country of origin in the international community of nations. This prestige is based both on economic prosperity and the nature of the political and social relationships evident in the country. Let me mention some examples.

As many of you know, Japanese immigrants and visitors are classified as "honorary whites" in South Africa which, I think is directly traceable to the economic might of Japan and the relatively high standard of living of a large number of Japanese people. On the other hand, despite the vast wealth of South Africa, South African whites are unwelcome in many parts of the world because of that country's apartheid policies. It is well-known that Chinese immigrants to the west in the 19th century and the first half of the twentieth century were the recipients of racially prejudiced treatment. But, the increasing economic prosperity of the People's Republic of China and its political strength have had a beneficial impact on immigrants of Chinese origin in North America. The improvement of the prestige of persons of Chinese origin is most directly traceable to their own hard work, education and use of personal ability. All I am claiming is that there is a link here which should not be forgotten.

These examples should be of some help in establishing that the improvement of the prestige of Canadians of Indian origin here is linked in some important ways to the improvement of economic and political conditions in India. On that basis, we have legitimate grounds for being concerned about the promotion in India of economic growth within a framework which ensures the equitable distribution of the products of that growth.

It is now generally acknowledged that the continued economic viability of countries like Canada depends on Third World countries becoming more developed. Poor people and poor nations cannot afford to buy Canadian goods and services whereas nations which are on their way to prosperity can do so. Here again, the example of China is instructive. It is truly remarkable to observe the extent to which United States businessmen are keen to develop trade with China now.

But arguments based on "vested interests" are not good enough.

To be continued next issue.....

Racket probed

Madras (IBS) - The Centre has ordered a thorough probe into the alleged racket concerning imported goods obtained by missionaries and individuals under the "exempted" category. India's Minister of State for Finance Satish Agarwal told newsmen here.

The Madras Custom, he said, had recently unearthed the "clandestine" distribution of 30,000 bales of foreign clothes, valued at Rs 12.5 million, obtained by 400 institutions and individuals availing of the "exemption" clause. The goods were stated to have been disposed off by these people under the garb of "free distribution" to the poor people. "I am sure that the poor people of our country do not wear such costly items like nighties," he remarked.

Chancery ransacked

New Delhi (IBS) - The Indian Chancery and houses of the Indian High Commission staff were looted in Kampala in the wake of recent fighting in Uganda, according to information received here.

The Commission, which is situated right in the heart of the city, was ransacked and some furniture destroyed, but it was emphasised that the looting was not particularly directed against Indians. The embassies of France and several Socialist Countries, including the Soviet Union, were also not spared.

Rise in air traffic

New Delhi (IBs) - India's four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras recorded an increase of 16 per cent in passenger traffic during 1977-78 over the previous year, according to the annual report of the Airports Authority of India. About 8.65 million passengers passed through these airports as against 7.47 million in the previous year.

FILMS

Kissa Kursi Ka

By Ron Santana

If the hero chasing the heroi who sings in borrowed ton bores you to death while watchi Hindi movies, you need despair. The controversial mov "Kissa Kursi Ka", which w responsible for sending the fo mer information minister, V. Shukla and the moving spi behind Indira Gandhi's ill-co ceived "emergency" Sanjay Gandhi to prison, appears to made of real life stuff.

The standard fare in Indi movies emnating from Bombay a mixture of romance, the gu guy hero frustrated by a bad g villain, the fair-skinned hero singing and dancing at 15-min intervals and the hero a heroine living happily ever afte "Kissa Kursi Ka" is no such so opera in that it dealt exclusiv with the hunger and lusting power by a politician. The pol cal satire had a theme, a drama element usually absent in Indi movies. Indira Gandhi reporte made a remark to the author the film script, Amrit Nahata, former Congress member parliament, "Nahataji, what right and what is wrong politics?"

Shocked by the absolute lack morals reflected by that com ent, Nahata wrote a script wh reflected Gandhi's calculated empt to take over the coun through a fake emergency.

Obviously, the movie did please the then information mi ster, V.C. Shukla and the ho apparent Sanjay Gandhi. V Shukla had the Defence of In Rule invoked and confiscated negative and prints of the mo which were brought to New De from Bombay. The film w taken to Sanjay's auto pl Maruti near Delhi and then bur Never had there been such serious threat to India's secu where the DIR was used confiscate and destroy a movie

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The movie succeeded in bring to justice the two leading figu in the Gandhi administratio Both were found guilty of crim conspiracy, abetment, crim breach of trust, mischief burning property and destruc of evidence.

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village...I

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FILMS

Kissa Kursi Ka

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If the hero chasing the heroine who sings in borrowed tones bores you to death while watching Hindi movies, you need not despair. The controversial movie, "Kissa Kursi Ka" which was responsible for sending the former information minister, V.C. Shukla and the moving spirit behind Indira Gandhi's ill-conceived "emergency" Sanjay Gandhi to prison, appears to be made of real life stuff.

The standard fare in Indian movies emanating from Bombay is a mixture of romance, the good guy-hero frustrated by a bad guy villain, the fair-skinned heroine singing and dancing at 15-minute intervals and the hero and heroine living happily ever after. "Kissa Kursi Ka" is no such soap opera in that it dealt exclusively with the hunger and lusting for power by a politician. The political satire had a theme, a dramatic element usually absent in Indian movies. Indira Gandhi reportedly made a remark to the author of the film script, Amrit Nahata, a former Congress member of parliament, "Nahataji, what is right and what is wrong in politics?"

Shocked by the absolute lack of morals reflected by that comment, Nahata wrote a script which reflected Gandhi's calculated attempt to take over the country through a fake emergency.

Obviously, the movie did not please the then information minister, V.C. Shukla and the heir-apparent, Sanjay Gandhi. V.C. Shukla had the Defence of India Rule invoked and confiscated the negative and prints of the movie which were brought to New Delhi from Bombay. The film was taken to Sanjay's auto plant Maruti near Delhi and then burnt.

Never had there been such a serious threat to India's security where the DIR was used to confiscate and destroy a movie.

Nahata had made derisive references to Gandhi's exhortations "Garibi Hatao" and "Work more, talk less". A small car was the election symbol of a candidate belonging to the Nillic (blue) party who won the election without a contest in the movie. This was particularly distasteful to the crown prince Sanjay who personally supervised the burning of the film.

With a few exceptions like the ones produced by Satyajit Ray, Hindi movies are a full three hours of balderdash offering an escape hatchet to a people suffering from high unemployment, acute shortage of housing and other daily necessities, and set apart by divisive forces such as religion, caste, and language. "Kissa Kursi Ka" would have provided a welcome change had it not been swept away by the political fires burning in India at the time of Gandhi's "emergency".

The movie succeeded in bringing to justice the two leading figures in the Gandhi administration both were found guilty of criminal conspiracy, abetment, criminal breach of trust, mischief by burning property and destruction of evidence.

After hearing evidence running to 2,500 pages, the New Delhi session's judge, O.N. Vohra held that the minister failed to act as a trustee to property that was seized by the government and permitted it to be removed to the then prime minister Gandhi's residence before taking it to Sanjay's auto plant for cremation.

The judge considered it as theft of government property by the minister.

Vohra sentenced V.C. Shukla and Sanjay Gandhi to two years rigorous imprisonment. The judge gave a light sentence to the defendants as he could have imposed the maximum sentence for any of the charges faced by them was ten years in prison.

After the sentence was passed, the courtroom was turned into a circus by Sanjay's followers who were on hand to protest the judgment. They shouted slogans denouncing the judge and investigating officials. They later went on a rampage breaking the courtroom's centre table, knocked down chairs, smashed a window and tried to take away the judge's chair.

The judge went out of the way and assured the mob that he was only doing his duty and he considered Sanjay as his son and V.C. Shukla as a brother.

To a mob, emotionally charged with partisan feelings, the distinction between a criminal act and a political decision went unnoticed. The defendants had a fair trial and were found guilty of criminal offences by a judge. This marks a step in the right direction for the administration of justice in India where the rule of law existed only in books all along.

THE GREAT GAMBLER (Hindi)

Directed by Shakti Samanta

Produced by C.V.K. Shastri

After making his pile through the popularity of stunt films, Shakti Samanta set out to upgrade his movies.

His very first musical romance **Aradhana** turned out to be a great hit which made Rajesh Khanna star overnight and superstar later. Shakti Samanta was yet to be counted among the 'A' class film-makers, he had yet to prove his mettle. Followed **Anuraag, Amar Prem**, and **Aa-naadh**, the last one with double version Hindi and Bengali. **Aa-naadh** also brought Uttam Kumar, the superstar of Bengali cinema, into limelight. Uttam Kumar's first Hindi film, which he produced himself, **Chhoti Si Mulaqat**, had failed to make a splash on the Juhu Beach. Both Rajesh Khanna and Uttam Kumar are indebted to Shakti Samanta for the starry heights they achieved in their careers (Uttam Kumarn in Hindi).

The Great Gambler is out and out an entertainer - a musical drama saturated with crime and villainy. The writer has given it a patriotic flavour - like that of Ramanand Sagar's **Do Aankhen**. A gang of anti-national elements is to be apprehended and brought to book. The gang secures atomic and military secrets, composes the secretive information into dance numbers and sells them to the nation's enemies, rather the highest bidder. The dances are so poorly composed and danced (by Helen and Zeenat Aman) that without the codebook they could not be decoded. So what's the point in selling the codebook and the filmed dance numbers together?

The Great Gambler's attraction is not the gambling dens and casinos, but the foreign locales: Cairo, Venice and Lisbon and Rome. The scenic beauty of these places and their historical landmarks, especially those of Venice, are skillfully caught by Aloke Dasgupta, whose camerawork is first-class. The other attraction is chases and fights, auto-chases, train and car chase, motor boat chases and the hero beating dozens of his enemies to pulp. The auto-chases are not as dangerous as those of Hollywood movies, yet they excite one's adventurous fancy. Though the film was three years in making, the tonal quality of the colour schemes has not failed. Musically, **The Great Gambler** is a gamble. R.D. Burman has composed extra-vagant tunes but not with the popular lilt in them, to make people hum a song.

For the third time, Amitabh Bachan plays a dual role: twin brothers, separated from childhood, one taking to professional gambling and the other joining the police to bust anti-national gangs. This is not a new thing, for one has seen twins going their separate ways and confronting each other at a crucial stage in the film, ever since dual roles were introduced on the screen. One confuses one for the other for they look similar except the dress.

The film has a line-up of villains, headed by Utpal Dutt, Prem Chopra, Madan Puri, Roopesh Kumar and Sujit Kumar. They ham their way as usual.

C.V.K. Shastri gambled when he signed Shakti Samanta to direct the film instead of his own boss B. R Chopra. The gamble had paid. Shakti Samanta had experience of shooting a film abroad: **An Evening in Paris.**

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

Olympic hockey

Bombay (IBS) - "India will be selected for the Moscow Games," President of the International Hockey Federation Rene Frank told a press conference here. He said that the world knew the standard of India since 1928 - when India first won the Olympic gold - and the non-participation of this country would be unbelievable.

Frank was happy about the preparations for the World Cup to be held in Bombay in 1980-81. "You have everything to make the tournament a success and I am confident that the coming big event will be greater than the ones staged earlier," said Frank who was on his way to Perth, Australia, for the International Hockey Tournament in which India is also participating.

Prince Rupert Sikh Assn.

Annual General Meeting of the Indo-Canadian Sikh Association of Prince Rupert, B.C. was held on Sunday, April 15, 1979 at the Sikh Temple. Annual Reports were presented and a new Executive Committee for 1979/80 was elected.

Outgoing Secretary, Jagtar S. Sangha told the congregation of 250 people at the Sikh Temple that the Association's Assets as of March 31, 1979 were worth $36,000.00 with no liabilities. The Sikh Temple Priest Harbhajan S. Bhamrah received his "Certificate of Registration under the Marriage Act" and is now duly authorized to solemnize marriages within B.C. according to the SIKH beliefs and customs. A Column "Glimpses into Sikh Religion" was started on December 22, 1978 to run in the Daily News of Prince Rupert every other Friday. Sikh Temple was also included in the Church Directory published every Friday by the Prince Rupert Daily News. Hindi/Punjabi full length movies are shown to members and all every alternate Sunday in the Civic Centre to keep in touch with Indian Culture, Traditions, and Language.

The following Executive Committee for 1979/80 was elected unanimously:

President - Hakam S. Hans
Vice-President - Gurmeet S. Sandhu
Secretary - Surjit S. Kambo
Asst. Secretary - Jagtar S. Sangha
Treasurer - Govinder Paul S. Malhi
Asst. Treasurer - Ranjit S. Bamara
Members - Karnail Singh, Sampuran S. Chahal, and Sukhdev S. Uppal.

Jagtar S. Sangha

New cricket captain

Hyderabad (IBS) - S. Venkatraghavan (34) will lead India in the Prudential Cup and later the tour of England this summer. The choice of the Selection Committee headed by former India Captain Polly Umrigar was unanimous and evidently arrived at because Sunil Gavaskar has been critical of his own leadership in the home series against the West Indies earlier this year and his continued flirtation with the Packer Circus.

G.R. Vishwanath, who led Karnataka in some of the Ranji Trophy ties this year will be deputy to Venkatraghavan who had also led Indian in the first Prudential Cup in England in 1975 because of his superiority strategy in limited overs ties. This superiority enabled him to take the Deodhar Trophy south this year, defeating a formidable North Zone on its home ground in New Delhi.

Other members of the team are: Sunil Gavaskar, Anshuman Gaekwad, Dilip Vengsarkar, Chetan Chauhan, Brijesh Patel, Mohinder Amarnath, Karsan Ghavri, Kapil Dev, Yajuvender Sing, Surinder Khanna, Bharat Reddy, B.S. Chandrasekhar, Bishan Singh Bedi and Yashpal Sharma.

Standbys: S.M.H. Kirmani, Roger Binny, Shivlal Yadav and Surinder Amarnath.

Wedding bells for Neetu and Rishi

New Delhi (IBS) - The fairy tale romance of Bombay's filmdon between Neetu Singh and Rishi Kapoor, younger son of Raj Kapoor, became official with the announcement of their engagement here on Baisakhi day Friday, April 13.

The forthcoming marriage between the two matinee idols was in the air for the past few months during which Neetu Singh was rushing from one studio to another to complete her commitments - preferably by the end of June - because she would retire from the screen after her marriage.

Raj Kapoor doesn't permit his daughters-in-law to work in films as happened to Babita who married Randhir Kapoor about a decade ago.

Asian games budget

New Delhi (IBS) - A total of Rs. 410 million is to be spent on constructing new facilities and expanding current stadia for the ninth Asian Games to be held here in 1982, President of the Organising Committee Vijay Kumar Malhotra told a press conference here.

Among the new facilities would be two air-conditioned indoor stadiums with capacities of 5,000 and 10,000, a hockey stadium to accommodate 30,000, an international size swimming pool with a seating capacity for 5,000 and a games village to house 5,000 competitors and officials.

In addition, the existing National Stadium, built for the inaugural Asian Games hosted by India in 1951, is to be expanded to increase its capacity from the existing 30,000 to 45,000.

DELHI WIN WILLS TROPHY IN A THRILLER

Bombay (IBS) - In a fantastic finish in semi-darkness, Delhi tied with Bombay but won the Wills (60-overs a side) Trophy by virtue of fewer wickets lost at the Wankhede Stadium here Sunday, April 8. Delhi, who won the Ranji Trophy for the first time last month, thus added one more feather to their cap.

FILM SHOWS IN TAMIL NADU BUSES

Madras (IBS) - Long distance bus passengers in Tamil Nadu will henceforth have an added attraction - free film shows. Transport Minister C. Ponnaiyan told the State Assembly Wednesday, April 18, that 16 mm films, preferably on social themes such as prohibition, will be shown on these buses.

PUNJAB POLICE WIN GOLD CUP HOCKEY

Bombay (IBS) - Punjab Police regained the Bombay Hockey Gold Cup after 16 years Saturday, April 14, prevailing over last year's champions Electrical and Mechanical Engineers by five goals to three in the tie-breaker in an all-Jullundur final.

Poet's corner

SECRET OF SUCCESS

I purified my lips with the sacred fire
before I attempted to speak of our love:

I do not feel speechless, but feel
you would laugh at my ignorance.

I stare blankly at you in deep silence
leaving my thoughts
to rest within by breast.

In the past, I spoke mysteriously about love,
but now I speak silently,
assuming this will be
our "secret of success."

It is the flame within my bosom that has started
this degree of heat consuming my strength
and made me melt before you
as a candle having been lit.

Nirmala B. Singh

Mrs.Gandhi - CIA connections

George Mathew

New Delhi: Some references in a book written by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former U.S. Ambassador in New Delhi, stating that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had received money has created a storm in the country.

Mrs. Gandhi has been accusing the CIA day in and day out for its alleged activities in the country. She had also said that the CIA had spent a lot of money to ensure her defeat in the 1977 elections. Now she is caught in a web to disprove what Mr. Moynihan has alleged. She has, however, admitted that she had ever received any funds from the CIA.

In his book, "A Dangerous Place", Mr. Moynihan has said that America gave money twice to the Congress for elections in West Bengal and Kerala and on each occasion it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself who was then a Cabinet functionary.

Mrs. Gandhi was the Congress President in 1960 when at her instance the communist government of E.M.S. Namboodiripad was dismissed and the Central government.

Mrs. Gandhi led a massive demonstration in the state and called for the dismissal of the government. The then Prime Minister Nehru was not in favour of dismissing the popular government, but succumbed to his daughter's wishes and recommended to the President the dismissal of the government on the plea of a "mass upsurge" against the communist rule in the state.

Although Mr. Moynihan's book was published in February 1978, reference to the CIA-Mrs. Gandhi connections came to be made only recently after excerpts were published by a newspaper and the matter raised subsequently in the Lok Sabha (The Speaker had allowed a full-scale discussion on a date to be fixed later).

The Indian edition of the book was released after the report appeared in the Indian press is selling well.

Meanwhile, Mohinder Singh of Sharpur in Punjab filed a defamation petition in the local court against Mr. Moynihan and the printers and publishers of the newspapers which reported the publication quoting from the book. Mr. Singh contended that Mr. Moynihan had levelled the allegation against Mrs. Gandhi maliciously to defame her.

In his book, Mr. Moynihan has also referred to the nuclear device exploded on Nanda Devi, and later on Nanda Kot, to monitor China's nuclear activity. When the first device at Nanda Devi was washed away by an avalanche "our then Ambassador Chester Bowles went to see Mrs. Gandhi and the next year a second Indo-American expedition successfully put instruments in place atop Nanda Kot, the 22,400-foot mountain adjacent to Nanda Devi."

When the question was raised in the Lok Sabha in April last year, the Prime Minister Morarji Desai confirmed that all the three former Prime Ministers, including Mrs. Gandhi, were involved in the Indo-US operation in planting the device in the Himalayas. But Mrs. Gandhi was quick in refuting the statement and said that she did not have any knowledge about the planting of the device except for "some talking."

As a prelude to the impending discussion in the Lok Sabha, the leader of the Opposition (belonging to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I)), Mr. C.M. Stephen, demanded the closing down of diplomatic missions in India that misused their privileges and openly laid claim to manipulating the politics of a country by use of money.

At a news conference Mr. Stephen attacked the former U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Moynihan, for being a "CIA agent" and a "Zionist" who was against India for its pro-Arab policy. If the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi did not repudiate the allegation made by him in his book, it deserved to be closed down, he said.

Mr. Stephen wanted the Janata Government to seek an explanation from the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi regarding what he called the "most outrageous" interference in the domestic affairs of a host country.

He alleged that Mr. Moynihan had mustered enough courage after all these years only "because the people running the country now are on their (American) leash". He made a distinction between diplomatic missions which operated clandestinely to manipulate politics of any country and got away with it and this kind of openness in which no less a functionary than a former ambassador had chosen to make these charges.

Grant for Greeks

Ottawa – The Honourable Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, was pleased to make a grant today to the Greek Community of Toronto Metropolitan Schools in the amount of $36,800.00 to promote the retention of the Greek language and cultural traditions.

The Greek Community of Metropolitan Schools, is responsible for educational matters on behalf of virtually the entire community of Canadians of Greek background in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

For Further Information Contact Paul M. Migus, Office of the Minister (613) 997-9900

U.S.award for Indian

New Delhi (IBS) - Prof V.A. Altekar, Director of the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, has been chosen by the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines, US for the award of the distinguished achievement medal for 1979 in recognition of his contribution in the general field of mineral engineering.

This is the first time that this prestigious award has been conferred on an Indian citizen. The award will be presented to Altekar at a special function in Colorado on May 11.

If you can provide new jobs for Ontario's Youth, Ontario will help pay their salaries.

If you operate a business or farm and create new jobs between April 30 and October 21, 1979, you may apply to the Ontario Youth Employment Program for a grant of $1.25 an hour (up to a maximum of $50.00 a week) towards the wages of each eligible youth you hire for those jobs.

Apply early.
Grant funds are limited.
If you wish to employ a young person anytime during the program's duration submit your application as soon as possible. Applications are processed as they are received. Deadline date for application is July 3, 1979 or earlier should all funds be allocated.

Eligible Employers
are those who have been actively engaged in business or farming for at least one year prior to April 30, 1979 at each Ontario business location for which grant application is made.

Eligible Employees
must be at least 15 but not yet 25 years old on April 30, 1979. They must reside and be eligible to work in Ontario. They must not be related to the employer as defined in the Ontario Youth Employment Act.

Program Duration:
The program is in effect for 25 weeks from April 30 through October 21, 1979. An employer is not required to hire a youth for the full 25-week period.

Terms of Employment:
To be eligible for funding, a position created must be in addition to regular and seasonal employment normally provided during the program period. It must provide a minimum of 25 hours of supervised employment per week for at least six weeks.

Grants:
Employers may qualify for grants for up to 150 manweeks of employment at each eligible business location. For example, if you wished to make use of the maximum grant available you could hire 10 young people for 15 weeks each, or 6 for 25 weeks each, or 15 for 10 weeks each. Approved employers will receive a grant of $1.25 an hour up to a maximum of $50 a week (40 hours) for each young person hired under the program.

Hiring of Employees:
Before you hire an employee under the program you must first receive written approval from the Province.

Last year the program approved 40,000 new jobs for young people throughout the province. If you think you would be eligible for funding under the program we invite you to apply.

For further information on the Ontario Youth Employment Program and application forms, please contact: Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs, Subsidies Branch, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 2R8. Telephone 1-800-268-7592 (toll-free). In Metro Toronto, telephone 965-0570. In Northern Ontario (Area Code 807) call Toronto collect at 965-0570. Please call between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Note:
If you participated in a previous OYEP program an application form and guidelines booklet have been mailed to you.

OYEP works for all of us.

William Davis,
Premier

Province of Ontario

PRINT FADED

The psy... transcen...

Dr. S.S. Sodhi
Associate Professor
Dalhousie University
Halifax.

At present, there a... versions of transcend... movements operating ... West. One is directed ... reduction of tension ... providing relaxation. ... emerged as a form of ... therapy. Dr. H.H. Blo... Dr. Wallace, Dr. Natanjo, ... ishi Mahesh Yogi and ... others claim that the pr... meditation can bring in... energy, clarity of thinkin... ional stability, health, ... creased drug abuse. Th... does not tie the moveme... any religion thereby m... acceptable to all. Such r... journals as Science (197... nal of Humanistic Ps... (1976), Psychosomatic ... (1975), Journal of Cou... Psychology (1972), Inte... Journal of Psychoanalyt... chotherapy (1973), Ameri... rnal of Psychiatry (1974)... can Journal of Physiolog... Scientific American (19... published the findings o... researchers who have ... success in the following ...

1. Oxygen consumption, ... lent measure of metaboli... dropped about 16% duri... itation.
2. Marked decrease in t... lactate level was achie... ough T.M.
3. T.M. technique gave ... fourth major state of c... ness.
4. T.M. produced ... energy, perceptual activ... ciency, and a decrease in...
5. Produced stability of a... nervous system.
6. T.M. improved the m... sense of inner-directed... his ability to express his... in a spontaneous fashion...
7. Meditators developed ... eased capacity for intim... tact or became more ... gyroscopes' (ie. open to ... and to others deep exp... and feelings.)
8. T.M. technique when ... adjunct to psychiatry ha... patients who were suffer... Anxiety Neurosis, Ob... Compulsive Neurosis, De... and drug abuse.

The Spiritual group is ... Maharishi and his asso... producing spiritual effor... by providing a truncated ... Meditation. They say ... various spiritual expor... run by Gurus and Yog... sold God for making a qu...
Moreover, they claim ... still "not the real thing."

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The psychology of transcendental experiences

Dr. S.S. Sodhi
Associate Professor
Dalhousie University
Halifax.

At present, there are two versions of transcendental movements operating in the West. One is directed to the reduction of tension and to providing relaxation. It has emerged as a form of psychotherapy. Dr. H.H. Bloomfield, Dr. Wallace, Dr. Natanjo, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and many others claim that the practice of meditation can bring increased energy, clarity of thinking, emotional stability, health, and decreased drug abuse. This group does not tie the movement with any religion thereby making it acceptable to all. Such reputable journals as Science (1970), Journal of Humanistic Psychology (1976), Psychosomatic Medicine (1975), Journal of Counselling Psychology (1972), International Journal of Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy (1973), American Journal of Psychiatry (1974), American Journal of Physiology (1971), Scientific American (1972) have published the findings of various researchers who have claimed success in the following fields:

1. Oxygen consumption, an excellent measure of metabolic activity dropped about 16% during meditation.
2. Marked decrease in the blood lactate level was achieved through T.M.
3. T.M. technique gave rise to a fourth major state of consciousness.
4. T.M. produced alertness, energy, perceptual activity, efficiency, and a decrease in anxiety.
5. Produced stability of autonomic nervous system.
6. T.M improved the meditator's sense of inner-directedness and his ability to express his feelings in a spontaneous fashion.
7. Meditators developed an increased capacity for intimate contact or became more 'psychic gyroscopes' (ie. open to their own and to others deep experiences and feelings.)
8. T.M. technique when used as adjunct to psychiatry has helped patients who were suffering from Anxiety Neurosis, Obsessive Compulsive Neurosis, Depression and drug abuse.

The Spiritual group is accusing Maharishi and his associates of producing **spiritual effortlessness** by providing a truncated view of Meditation. They say that the various **spiritual supermarkets** run by Gurus and Yogis, have sold God for making a quick buck. Moreover, they claim that it is still "**not the real thing**".

We must admit that **The Wise Men from the East** have finally arrived in the Western World in the form of 'the spiritual explosion' with methodology as meditation. Modern psychology had provided us with an underestimation of human potentialities and possibilities by exploring, analysing and developing only the left hemisphere of the brain. The intuitive side of mind, which scientists, neurophysiologists and cognitive psychologists claim to be residing in the right hemisphere, stayed untouched. It is felt that meditation is one such method by which one can switch off analytical mode (left hemisphere) and switch on the holistic mode (right hemisphere) of consciousness.

Krishnamurti, educator, philosopher and humanist, tells us that our outer lives are merely a reflection of our inner conditions. Our endlessly busy and interpreting mind generates our life and its disorders. We are people who are constantly in search of new desires and excitements. Our life is spent in constant pursuit of their satisfaction.

Perhaps esoteric religions have something to offer to us by turning off the brilliance of the day so that the ever present sources of energy within us may become visible. It is also possible, "that the only way we would come to our senses is by losing our minds."

Mrs. Gandhi denies

Chandigarh, Apr. 21 (UNI) - The former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi denied allegations by a former American Ambassador to India that the US Government had twice given money to the then ruling Congress party and once to her.

The statement was "mischievous, motivated and absolutely baseless," Mrs. Gandhi told correspondents at Chandigarh airport during a stopover on her way to Jammu.

The mass-circulation Indian Express in a New Delhi datelined despatch quoted in part from Mr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's book 'A Dangerous Peace': "We had twice, but only twice, interferred in Indian politics to the extent of providing money to a political party.... both times the money was given to the Congress party which had asked for it. Once it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself, who was then a party official."

"All lies", Mrs Gandhi told newsmen. "It is a part of a conspiracy to defame me."

In the capital, the issue raised a storm in the Lok Sabha with several members wanting to know the truth.

OLD IS GOLD

New Delhi, Apr. 27 (UNI) - Senior citizens of the world met at Agra, the city of the Taj Mahal, for three days in a conference designed to secure for the old a place in the sun.

About 300 delegates, one third of them from abroad, will participate in the ninth biennial Senior Citizens World Congress, being held in India for the first time.

Marjorie Borchardt, 80, president of the Los Angeles-based International Senior Citizens Associations (ISCA), which is sponsoring the meet,, told newsmen Tuesday the Congress will serve as a forum for friendly communication between older persons for educational and cultural development and provide coordination on an international level to safeguard the interests and needs of the elderly.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS. We expect to publish several articles under news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

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COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME.....

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND.....

Quebec and foreign students

MONTREAL

Montreal Foreign students, including students from India, wishing to study in Quebec must now be cleared by the Quebec Department of Immigration.

The new regulation took effect on April 15, and it applies to all non-Canadians.

There are several Indian and Pakistani students studying in Quebec mostly in Montreal's McGill and Concordia universities.

Those who are already pursuing studies here should apply first to Quebec authorities if they want to renew their visas.

According to federal officials, no visa will be issued unless students can supply a Quebec government certificate of acceptance.

The number of Indian students entering Quebec has declined in the past because of language restriction and higher tuition.

Quebec may be the first province in Canada to implement the new regulation concerning student visa.

Thomas Panakal.

Another airline

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (UNI) - The Central Government will encourage the States to operate third level air services wherever the domestic carrier, Indian Airlines, is not in a position to do so, Union Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Purushotam Lal Kaushik said here.

He was opening a three day seminar-cum-workshop on "Aircraft Airworthiness and Air Safety", the first such in India.

Mr. Kaushik said an expert committee appointed by the Government under the Director General of Civil Aviation had come to the unanimous conclusion that it was not only feasible but also essential to link 50 new centres, covering remote areas of tourist and regional importance by a system of third level air services or feeder services. The Government was examining the entire plan.

Several State governments had shown interest in linking their important cities, which at present were not covered by Indian Airlines and the government wanted to encourage this.

Extensive development works had been proposed for increasing the length of the runways and for providing navigational and landing aids for the operation of third level air services with 20-seater aircraft, Mr. Kaushik said.

Indians build Lybian airport

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The Ghat airport in South-West Libya which has been commissioned recently was India's first airport project abroad.

The project for which contracts were signed in mid-1976 was completed by India's International Airport Authority (IAAI). It included construction of 3,600 metres long main runway, a secondary runway 15,000 metres long, a parallel taxi track and main apron at a cost of Rs. 430 million.

Including the airfield pavement works now completed, IAAI has a total of Rs. 770 million airport consultancy and construction works at Ghat and Brak.

The terminal building at Ghat airport in Libya which is now under construction at a cost of Rs. 40 million, has been designed by IAAI. The design is typically Arabic in character. A series of hyperbolic paraboloids in the form of colonnades serve as the covered entry and exit to the lounges from the city side as well as the air-side. They integrate with interiors, yet retain the Arabic character of the building.

Work is also in progress on the 22 Kms approach road to the terminal building.

The Ghat project has been completed against heavy odds. The construction materials, plant and machinery had to be transported to the site, which is in the heart of the desert, over a long distance of 1400 Km. from Tripoli. The last 350 Kms were a complete desert tract.

The construction of the airfield payment works at Ghat involved 1,500,00 cubic metres of earth work for embankments, 200,000 cubic metres of sub-base and base-course provided in the construction works. 60,000 cubic metres of bituminous mixes and 42,500 cubic metres of concrete, laid to complete the construction job.

At Brak, north of Sebha, the third largest city in Libya, a Rs. 220 million project is in progress for the construction of airfield payments. The project includes construction of 3,600 metres long runway along with taxi tracks and other airfield areas. It includes in its first phase the construction of a power station and fuel tanks.

Apart from the work in Libya, the IAAI has a contract for building the Rs. 56 million Hulule airport project in the Maladives and a consultancy job for design of an airport at Mafia in Tanzania.

The IAAI is registered with a number of international financial institutions, its role and expertise in the field of airport consultancy and engineering having been established.

IAAI engineers at work at the Ghat airport in Libya.

PRINT FADED

Gala Baisakhi mela in Ottawa

By Jaya Subramaniam

The Ottawa Sikh Society under the presidentship of Dr. Surat Singh Barth, presented Baisakhi Mela on April 22 at the Gloucester High School from 1:30 - 8 P.M. A mighty mela it was indeed. A very rough estimate counted an attendance of 1,500 people. The whole place was simply gala - the glitter glamour of the varieties of clothes worn by the crowd, the sweetness of the languages spoken, the joy and abandon seen in every face was quite a spectacle.

The Society said that the festival of Baisakhi epitomises the religious, historical and cultural festivities for the Punjabi's, particularly Sikhs - wherever they are to be found. It is celebrated with the reverence of Easter, humility of Thanksgiving and the joy of Christmas.

Sikhism as a religious sect was founded through the teachings of Guru Nanak, who eschewed the rituals and caste system of Hinduism as also the intolerence of Muslim rulers, and fused the best elements of both the religions. He was succeeded by another nine gurus each of whom contributed something to their Holy Book - Granth Sahib. The last guru, Gobind Singh is the real founder of modern Sikhism. He converted the more or less peaceful sect into a thoroughly disciplined army of righteousness called the **Khalsa**. This explains the tough self discipline and coherence of the Sikh Community.

But for this coherence, combined enthusiasm and co-operation, the Baisakhi mela would not have been possible. The mela consisted of 3½ hours of folk dances, music, exhibits, door prizes and mouth - flavour filled Indian food.

THE VARIETY SHOW

started at 2:15 PM and consisted of the following entertainment

Mood setting by Mrs. Harinder Sood
Punjabi song by Master Pintu Sood
Gidha Gidha Directed by Mrs. Jeet Samagh
Punjabi poetry by Miner Rasha
Spring Dance by Mrs. Renuka Sahay's Students
Punjabi poem by Dr. Karnail Singh
Dance by Mrs. Reetu Pandey
Puppet show Directed by Mrs. Usha Uppal
Boys Bhangra Directed by Messrs Bhutrath & Dhaliwal
Punjabi Geet by Mr. Sehgal
Bhangra Directed by Mrs. Toor

After the interval was an interval for food and refreshments and Part II of the [illegible] continued and the [illegible] given further [illegible] following items:

[illegible] Mrs. Noor [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

defence

he Shah of Iran who spent huge
nounts on arms (the per centage
military spending on GNP for
n could be as high as 20 per
nt) had to flee for his life
cause his people felt the pinch
the arms on their daily lives.
e battle between guns and
tter is an ongoing one and
eral advanced countries and
veloping nations alike are
ght in the scramble to acquire
best of hardware for their
med forces, escalating the
steful military expenditures of
eral economies.

If India were to reduce her
itary spending by half, roughly
2 billion would be available for
er pressing needs as creating
al employment, improving
alth facilities and providing
uses to many who live on the
ets. The cost of present
ansionary programs for the
med forces would further re-
e the money available for
nomic development.

The military realities in the
dian subcontinent however,
kes it difficult for India to
nsider any cuts in military
nding. India fought half a
zen wars in the last 30 years
d cannot be expected to take
nces when external threat is a
ong possibility.

he arms merchants of the world
k overtime in fulfilling con-
cts to arm poor societies with
histicated weapons that they
do without. The sellers of
ns are equally responsible for
slow growth of many develop-
ountries like the countries
buy arms themselves.

UKESH'S DAUGHTER DIES ROAD MISHAP

Bombay (IBS) - Miss Nalini
thar (23), daughter of late
vback singer Mukesh, was
led in a road accident Wednes-
, April 18. While on her usual
rly morning walk she was
cked down by a car which
ed away.

NADIAN AID FOR INDIAN ARMS

New Delhi (IBS) - An Ottawa
port published here says that
ntres in India would receive
ximately $18 million from the
nadian International Develop-
t Agency (CIDA) as part of
programme to im-
n production.

RANJIT SINGH AWARD

(IBS) - The Punjab
Council has decided to
Maharaja Ranjit
for excellence and
outstanding performance in
the line of the Arjuna
This was announced by
W.D. Minister
Cinema.

WORLD IN FOOD OUT-TAKE 31.0

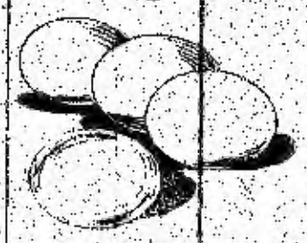
BORN TO

(Mrs.) Radha Iyer is happy
announce the birth of a
ughter Maya, in Montreal.
ster of Sandya and Raja.

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

BIRTHDAY FEAST



Canada is going to celebrate its 112th birthday on July 1. In the last few years residents of Ottawa, particularly those of various ethnic groups, were fortunate to participate in delightful and enjoyable multicultural programs on Canada's birthday.

Now what about a feast to celebrate our national birthday? But what's a truly Canadian food? One can say that Canadians' food habits during the last 50 years has changed from earlier times because of foreign influences as well as more sophisticated ways of cooking. In fact Europeans and the Asians know a lot about food and use a variety of ingredients - food grains, vegetables, and spices. In Canada we can smell Danish cheese, Italian pizza, Hungarian Gulash, Chinese Chop Suey, Indian curry and of course hamburger and our "finger lickin' good" Kentucky fried chicken. Have you noticed how many ethnic restaurants are mushrooming in your city? Canadians enjoy a variety of foods. So our menu for the birthday feast should include Chinese appetizer, Russian Borshch, German potato salad, American pilaff, French garlic bread, Indian chicken curry and delicious Canadian apple pie.

Since rising food costs are the topic of discussion nowadays, we can not overlook the fact with this menu the birthday feast will be really expensive. Not necessarily however, if we plan carefully. We can invite our ethnic friends and ask them to bring one traditional dish as a contribution for the nation's birthday party. As a result we will not only have a feast but a real banquet for our country's birthday. To help you plan a little ahead I am going to give you some recipes in the next issues.

FRIED EGGS IN THE NESTS (Chinese appetizer)

20 cooked & shelled quail eggs (available in can in Chinese store)
2 lbs. shelled uncooked shrimp (fillet fish may be used)
2 to 3 cups crushed dried rice vermicelli
1½ tsp. cornstarch (seasoning)
1 egg white, lightly beaten
½ tsp. salt (seasoning)
½ tsp. sugar (seasoning)
½ tsp. garlic juice (use a garlic press) (seasoning)
½ tsp. sesame oil (seasoning)
¼ tsp. white pepper powder (seasoning)
1 cup finely shredded lettuce (decoration)
½ cup carrot (decoration), shredded
½ cup red cabbage shredded (decoration)
Some parsley leaves (decoration)

Combine all the seasonings (salt, sugar, cornstarch, garlic juice, oil, pepper) in a bowl. Mince shrimp using grinder or sharp knife. It should be like a paste. Add shrimp paste in seasonings, knead for 5 minutes. Drain quail eggs well, dust with cornstarch. Wrap each egg in some shrimp paste. Dip in egg white and coat with crushed rice vermicelli, pressing firmly with fingers.

Heat 3 cups cooking oil to 375F. Then lower to 350F. Deep-fry some until golden. Drain well, put on top of shredded lettuce, carrot and red cabbage which have already been mixed & put on platter. Sprinkle with some parsley leaves and serve immediately with Worcestershire sauce.

South India Assn.

The South India Cultural Association held its Annual General Meeting on the 8th of April at Carleton University. Professor V. Subramanian, President of SICA for three years since its foundation in 1976, detailed the achievements of the association. Twelve concerts of top artistes from India have been held successfully and three Tyagaraya Aradhanas and two Deepavalis had been celebrated. The association had established valuable contacts with several fellow associations. Universities and government departments and had made some impact on television and the press. The Language and Culture School which began in September 1978 under the Ontario Governments' Heritage Program is running very well - meeting every Sunday at Garden Vale School. The treasurer S.K. Krishnaswami summarized the financial position as sound, with a balance near five hundred dollars. Most of SICA's concerts broke even or did better while some incurred a loss.

This was followed by the election of new office bearers. The following were elected.

Dr. S. Raman - President
S. Ganapathy, Dr. Elagu Pillai, - Vice-Presidents
N.R. Jayaraman, R. Malayandi, - Secretaries
R.R. Nair - Treasurer
Committee Members
Dr. S. Vishnubhatla
Dr. C. Sankuratkiri
Dr. Chinnappa
Dr. V. Ramachandran
Mr. Selvaraj

Akali leader's suicide bid

Chandigarh (IBS) - Mahant Sewa Das, 35-year old former general secretary of the Akali Dal, made another unsuccessful attempt his third in the last 15 months, to achieve "martyrdom" on the issue of the merger of Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas into Punjab.

The Mahant consumed some poison in a local Gurdwara and lay prostrate before the Holy Book. He was rushed to hospital where his stomach wash revealed that he had consumed Tik-20, an insecticide. Later, he was reported to be out of danger.

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Protest fast

Cochin, Apr. 23 (UNI) - About 150 persons April 22 cooked and ate beef in a crowded street of this coastal south Indian town to protest against Acharya Vinoba Bhave's fast for a ban on cow slaughter.

The President of the All Kerala Beefers Association announced he would launch a week long satyagraha (Non-violent protest) from April 23.

Save the cow motion passed

New Delhi (IBS) - Despite strong opposition from members from Kerala, the Lok Sabha endorsed a private member's resolution directing the Government "to ensure a total ban on the slaughter of cows." Moved by a Janata member Ramji Singh, the resolution was carried by 42 votes to eight, with 12 absenteeisms.

In his resolution, Ramji Singh urged that a total ban should be ensured by the Government in consonance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution laid down under Article 48 as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Indian doctor honoured

New Delhi (IBS) - Director of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Lalit Agarwal has been honoured with the 1979 Gold Medal of the International Organisation against Trachoma and the Committee of the French League for his outstanding contribution and research work on Trachoma. Agarwal will formally receive the award in Paris in May.

Bhave begins fast for cows

Paunar (Maharashtra), (UNI) - Acharya Vinoba Bhave began a fast unto death April 22 morning to press for a country-wide ban on cow slaughter.

The fast, started at 8 a.m. was preceded by a special prayer, singing of bhajans (religious hymns) and recitations from the holy books of different religions.

Addressing a large gathering at his hermitage (ashram) here, the 84-year-old Acharya hoped his fast would inspire people to work for a total ban on cow slaughter. He called on his followers to mobilise public opinion in favour of a ban. He forbade them from undertaking indefinite fasts along with him but permitted them to observe a day's token fast April 22.

Leaders of the Central Anti-Slaughter Campaign Committee meanwhile, began discussing various formulae to end the fast as early as possible. An Asthi source said they felt that if Chief Ministers of the States which had already enforced a ban agreed to prevent, by the transport of cattle to slaughter houses outside the state, as suggested by Union Home Minister, H.M. Patel, it might help persuading the Acharya to call up his fast.

Kerala and West Bengal are the only two states which expressed their inability to impose the ban.

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Suitable match for well educated Punjabi woman, 30, 5'-1", 110 lbs. Brother well settled in Canada. Caste no bar, early marriage. Reply with details and returnable photo M-1551, The Canadian India Times.

******

Match for handsome Gursikh boy, 24, B.Sc. from Delhi India. Correspondence invited from beautiful, young, under 20 years, educated Ramgharya girls settled in Canada. Boy's father presently in Canada to pursue contacts. Write with full details to M-1552, The Canadian India Times.

******

Well settled Brahamin family in Southern Ontario, invite correspondence from suitable match for their slim and pretty daughter, 23, Canadian educated: B.A. (Hons.), B.Ed. Phone: (416) 627-0305 or write M-1553, The Canadian India Times.

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Well-off Punjabi Hindu, university professor, 36, divorced, without encumbrances, U.S. citizen, seeks sober, goodlooking, professional girl only; verifiable satisfactory references, brothers in U.S. Reply M-1554, The Canadian India Times.

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Match wanted for immigrant Sikh boy with Canadian diploma. No bars. Please write with returnable photograph M-1555, The Canadian India Times.

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Suitable match wanted for pretty, parsi, divorcee, about 40, well settled in Canada. Employed with Federal Government. Write with details to M-1556, The Canadian India Times.

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Ambitious Engineer, Entrepreneur, Land Developer, 36, from Andhra Pradesh, now in Canada, desires matrimonial correspondence with a lady (Doctor, Architect, Dentist, Engineer, Scientist) of her guardian. Absolutely no bars. M-1557, The Canadian India Times.

******

Wanted beautiful girl for an Agarwal Goel boy, 24, graduate engineer, first class, employed in New Delhi. Brother professional engineer in Toronto. Write M-1558, The Canadian India Times.

******

Gujarati (Bania) B.Com. B.S. permanent resident of U.S.A., living in Los Angeles, California for last 10 years, two brothers well settled in U.S.A. Invites correspondence from well educated Gujarati speaking girl. Reply with full details and picture M-1559, The Canadian India Times.

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East Indian, nonsmoker, bachelor, 36, 5'-5", highly educated professional, settled in Vancouver, wishes to meet a beautiful, sociable and well educated match. Reply to: 8155 Osler Street, Vancouver, (B.C.) V6P 4E3, Tel: (604) 263-8819.

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Family invites matrimonial correspondence from handsome well-settled professional Khatri boy for a pretty, slim, immigrant, employed girl, 24, 5'-3". Write including telephone number: Post Box 4545 Station D, Hamilton, Ontario, L8V 4S7.

Handsome educated professional match for a 25 year old girl, 5'-3", fair, slim, really beautiful, working, immigrant decent Punjabi Khatri family. Please call (416) 453-9376.

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Suitable match for a fair Hindu Bengali girl (20). Family settled in Canada. For details-Burman, 2 Eddy Avenue, Brantford, Ontario.

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Wanted suitable match for a Hindu Panjabi girl, 24, permanent U.S. resident, Science graduate Bombay University. Family well settled in United States. Please correspond with full particulars, Mrs. Sneh Gandhi, 613 Carrington Street, Ottawa K1B-4R1.

******

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a suitable vegetarian boy below 30 (preferably Jain) for an attractive, slim girl, 5'-5", permanent residence, family well settled in the U.S. Reply with full details and picture - M-1529, The Canadian India Times.

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Need faithful life partner 27 years old Jat Sikh girl belongs to respectable family from India, M.A. in Pol. Science.

Needs settled boy in Canada or U.S. No age limit, accept divorcee too. Girls height 5'-2½", M-1541, The Canadian India Times.

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Professionally qualified match for our charming daughter, 20, 5'-3" nursing student. Respectable Arora Sikh family, well settled in Toronto, caste no bar. Correspond, M-1546, The Canadian India Times.

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Matrimonial correspondence invited from Jat/Sikh youngmen below 30, professionally qualified or in final year, for a beautiful girl, 21, 5'-1", Canadian citizen, from respectable Jat/Sikh family well settled in Canada, qualified in business data processing (computer programming). Please send detailed particulars at first instant M-1550, The Canadian India Times.

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Details and enquiries invited from professionally settled bachelors, 25-30, for my sister, M.A. (Eco.), 23, 5'-4", fair, belonging to New Delhi's Nayyar family. Her two elder professional sisters live in Canada and USA. Box 7685, Saskatoon, Sk. S7K 4R4.

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Suitable match for Saraswat Brahmin working girl, 19½, 5'-4", Canadian citizen. Write Gian C. Muchalla, 1304 Tweedsmuir, Kitimat B.C. V8C - 1C1.

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